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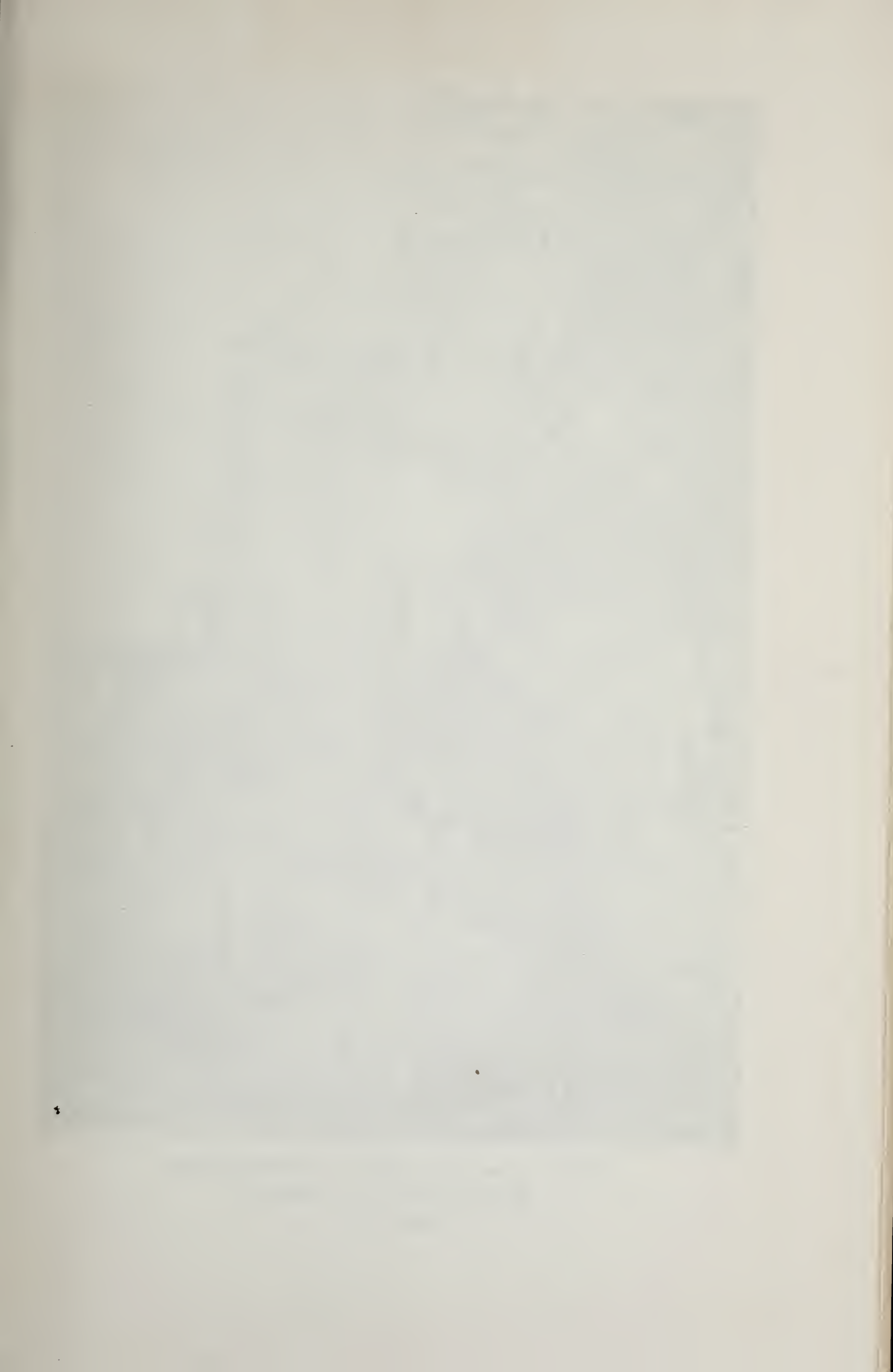
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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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"God's Acre", St. Peter's, Preston Capes
Northamptonshire, England
May 1957

BLISS AND HOLMES DESCENDANTS

Genealogical Data and Biographical Sketches
of the descendants of
Ephraim Bliss of Savoy, Mass.
and
Israel Holmes of Waterbury, Conn.
and
Related Families

BY
ELINOR BLISS DAYTON
AND
ARTHUR BLISS DAYTON.

New Haven Colony Historical Society
114 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut
1961

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Savoy—Bliss—\$10.00



PREFACE

For the six great-grandchildren of both Franklin Remington Bliss and Col. Charles E. Latimer Holmes, the following account has been written, in order that they may know something of their origins, through their mothers' side of the family, and of the great-grandparents and grandparents whom they never knew or scarcely remember but whom we have known so well. Also we wanted to explain to them the relationships with the family of many close friends who, though not descended from the same great-grandfathers, are considered as belonging to the family circle. What began as a few typewritten pages in response to questions from our children, nephew and nieces, has grown to unexpected proportions.

From the beginning our purpose has been two-fold. No one who has studied history under Professor Lucy Salmon of Vassar can discard, without twinges of conscience, old family papers full of data and other information. Facing the disposal of a large number of such papers—Bibles, wedding certificates, newspaper clippings, letters and other papers—which had fallen into our hands, we felt it would be more than a pity not to pass on the genealogical and intimate colorful information they contained. But some of this information was fragmentary and could be filled in only by members of the family now living. This other information it seemed important to collect without delay.

As one thing leads to another, this little book has become a combination of genealogical data and biographical sketches. Some of the latter have been included because, being contemporary, they will become unavailable except in large libraries and so lost to our children.

Time has been limited, and the record is necessarily far from complete. Unable to consult at first hand original sources other than those already in our hands, we have relied largely upon data found in the old papers in our possession and data supplied by other members of the family. Where in a few instances there has been a discrepancy in dates furnished by different individuals, we have used the date given by the person closest to the event, for instance, a woman's own date for her marriage in preference to that given by some other member of her family.

We have begun our record with Ephraim Bliss of Savoy, Mass. and Israel Holmes of Waterbury, Conn., and as background have included brief summaries of their ancestors, but our intention has been to avoid duplication of easily accessible records. We have

tried to extend the records from what has been published already down to the present date, so that these links in the chain which are known to us at the moment will not be lost.

Numbers distinguishing different generations of Blisses are explained in the chapters on the Bliss Ancestors. Those used for members of the Holmes Family follow from designating as number one the supposed first ancestor in America of this branch of the family. Large Roman numerals indicate great-grandchildren of Ephraim Bliss and those of Israel Holmes, in most cases the "Heads of Families" living in 1960. Their children are listed with Arabic numerals and their grandchildren with Arabic numerals in parentheses. Individuals of earlier and of later generations are listed without numerals, as are step-children of Bliss or Holmes descendants.

In addition to family records and data found in cemeteries, our principal sources of information have been:

A GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY IN AMERICA by
John Homer Bliss, printed by the author at Boston,
Mass., in 1881.

THE BLISS BOOK by Charles Arthur Hoppin, privately
printed at Hartford, Conn., in 1913.

An article on the Bliss Records by Donald L. Jacobus in
HALE, HOUSE AND RELATED FAMILIES, published
by the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford in 1952.

MEMORIAL OF THE WALKERS OF THE OLD PLYMOUTH
COLONY by J. B. R. Walker, A. M., printed by Metcalf
and Company at Northampton, Mass., in 1961.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PERRY OF LONDON by
Bertram Adams, printed by the Utah Printing Company
at Salt Lake City.

THE HISTORY OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT by Henry
Bronson, M. D., published by Bronson Brothers at
Waterbury in 1858.

THE TOWN AND CITY OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
... , edited by Joseph Anderson, D. D., published by the
Price & Lee Company at New Haven in 1896.

We express our thanks to the Chicago Sun-Times for permission to quote an article about Franklyn Snyder by Rita Fitzpatrick, published on June 2, 1957, and to the Western Railroader (published at San Mateo, California) for permission to quote from their issue of March 1946, an article by Owen F. McKeon, "The Railroads and Steamers of Lake Tahoe".

To Mr. G. Harvey Hull and the Literary Estate of Mr. Rollo Walter Brown we are indebted for permission to reprint an article by Mr. Brown, entitled, Bliss Perry, An Atlantic Portrait, which appeared in the June 1954 issue of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

We are very grateful to the many relatives and friends who have responded so graciously to our requests for information: Constance Alfriend, Charles Alling, Marion Arnold, John and Belle Beals, Hatherly Bliss, Jane Bliss, Welles Bliss, Electa Bolding, Margaret Bozyan, Grace Brown, Alice Cartisser, Charlotte Conway, Marjorie Cowles, Harriet Crosby, Grace P. Davidson, Estelle Edson, Robert Eldridge, Barbara Engler, Arthur B. Holmes, Warren Holmes, Gladys Hoover, Margaret Hubbard, Minnie Hurd, Mary Lashar, Josie Lashar, Grace Nichols, Emilie Perry, Cathatine Pierce, Charlotte Root, Elizabeth St. Sure, Miles Snyder, George Talmage, Elaine Underhill, Katharine Walker, Virginia Weeks, Constance Woodward, Florence Bliss, Elizabeth Marsh, and all who helped in gathering data for us.

Our special thanks go to Carolyn Walker who loaned us Charles Walker's records and gave much assistance, to George Edwards who supplied much of the Holmes data, to Winifred Snyder who sent us material for the chapter about her husband, and to Edward D. Snyder who sent material about Alice Snyder and has given helpful encouragement from the start.

To the New Haven Colony Historical Society we are grateful for assistance. We suggest that here is a suitable repository for any unpublished records, relating to our families, which otherwise might be destroyed.

We thank Mrs. Helen Wilkinson for her painstaking typing and Mrs. Frances Ottemiller and all her staff for transforming an especially difficult manuscript into its present form.

Not the least, and one of the pleasantest rewards of our labor has been the renewal of old acquaintance and the making of new. We hope this informal record, undertaken for the joint descendants of Ephraim Bliss and Israel Holmes, may contain something of interest for all who have helped us put it together.

E. B. D. and A. B. D.

March 1961

PART ONE

GENEALOGICAL DATA

I

BLISS ANCESTORS OF EPHRAIM BLISS, JR. OF SAVOY, MASSACHUSETTS

This summary of the early Blissés, with the exception of the first three generations, is based upon the **GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY IN AMERICA** compiled by John Homer Bliss and printed in Boston in 1881. A supplementary reprint of the first four generations by the same author printed by Henry Putnam, Middletown, Conn., in 1904 made some changes.

Charles Arthur Hoppin published a volume entitled **THE BLISS BOOK** privately printed at Hartford, Conn., in 1913, in which he presents many of the Bliss records he collected in England. Mr. Hoppin's book is well illustrated and exceedingly interesting. It is invaluable to anyone who wishes to investigate further the English origins of the American Blissés. However, Mr. Donald L. Jacobus in **HALE, HOUSE AND RELATED FAMILIES**, p. 476, and others have words of caution as to accepting without further evidence the relationships between the English Blissés of Daventry, Preston Capes and elsewhere, especially the relationship between Thomas of Hartford and Thomas of Rehoboth. Mr. Jacobus writes, "There is evidence of only one Thomas Bliss born about 1590 belonging to the Daventry and Preston Capes family and he was the son of John. Common sense makes this Thomas the one who married Dorothy Wheatley in 1614 and who was certainly the emigrant to Rehoboth, Mass. As for Thomas Bliss of Hartford, Conn., there is not the slightest evidence or even reason to believe that he belongs to the Daventry or Preston Capes Family."

Unaware of the possible inaccuracies in the printed records of the early generations, Bliss and Elinor (Bliss) Dayton made a rewarding pilgrimage to Northamptonshire which they then considered the home of their common ancestors and can still claim as the ancestral home of their children. They would urge any Blissés, of whatever line, who are travelling in England, to visit the five centuries old town of Daventry, with its Holy Cross Church, Plough and Bell Pub and Dun Cow Tavern, and the nearby charming, peaceful hilltop village of Preston Capes, dominated by its Church of St. Peter, and, "God's Acre".

* In order to avoid further confusion we are omitting any record of the earlier generations and starting this account with "Thomas of Rehoboth, son of John of Preston Capes." In order to conform

with the numbering of the succeeding generations as designated in the Bliss Genealogy . . . by Homer Bliss, we designate this Thomas of Rehoboth as of the fourth generation, and subsequent generations accordingly.

Thomas⁴ Bliss, supposedly son of John Bliss of Preston Parva in Preston Capes, Northamptonshire, born in England before 1590, died at Rehoboth about 1649 (will said to be dated 8 June 1649); married first, at Daventry, 22 Nov. 1614, Dorothy Wheatlie [Wheatley] m. second a 'Mistress Ide'. Emigrated about 1636 to Boston, Braintree, Hartford, Conn. (?) Weymouth, Mass. (?) to Rehoboth where he was one of the founders of the settlement. "Appears to have associated with Richard Wright at both Braintree and Rehoboth." [D. L. Jacobus]

Children of Thomas and Dorothy (Wheatley) Bliss:

A daughter who married Thomas Williams.

Mary who married Nathaniel Harmon.

Nathaniel.

+Jonathan.

Jonathan⁵ Bliss, blacksmith, born about 1626 in England, died 1687 (inventory of his estate sworn to 23 March 1687, by his son Jonathan, before Sir Edmund Andrus in Boston); married about 1648 Miriam Harmon. He emigrated with his father about 1636, and his name appears in Rehoboth records in 1652, 1655, 1658. A pencilled note in the GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY . . . reads, "Built the Bliss house in North Rehoboth in 1666. I slept in it July 16, 1897." It is signed, "F. R. Bliss of New Haven." Children of Jonathan and Miriam (Harmon) Bliss:

Ephraim⁶, b. 5 Feb. 1649.

Rachel, b. 1 Dec. 1651; m. Thomas Manning.

Jonathan, b. 4 Mar. 1653, d. in infancy.

Mary, b. 31 Sept. 1655.

Elizabeth, b. 29 Jan. 1657; m. James Thurber.

Samuel, b. 24 June 1660, d. 28 Aug. 1720.

Martha, b. Apr. 1663.

+Jonathan, b. 17 Sept. 1666, d. 16 Oct. 1719.

Dorithy, b. 27 Jan. 1668; m. James Carpenter.

Bethia, b. Aug. 1671, d. 27 Feb. 1702/3; m. Daniel Carpenter.

Jonathan⁶ Bliss, blacksmith, born 17 Sept. 1666 at Rehoboth, died 16 Oct. 1719; married first, 23 June 1691, Miriam Carpenter, born 26 Oct. 1674, died 21 May 1706, daughter of William and Miriam (Searls) Carpenter; married, second, 10 April 1711, Mary French of Rehoboth, who died 10 Dec. 1754.

He became "a man of standing and influence in the town and held a variety of offices therein." [GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY]

... . Children of Jonathan and Miriam (Carpenter) Bliss:

Jonathan⁷, b. 5 June 1692, d. 3 May 1770.

Jacob, b. 21 Mar. 1694, d. 6 Sept. 1720.

Ephraim, b. 28 Dec. 1695, d. in infancy.

Elisha, b. 4 Oct. 1697, d. 15 Mar. 1793.

+Ephraim, b. 15 Aug. 1699, buried at Rehoboth.

Daniel, b. 21 Jan. 1702, d. 25 Aug. 1782.

Noah, b. 18 May 1704, d. 20 Sept. 1704.

Miriam, b. 9 Aug. 1705; m. Enoch Hunt.

Children of Jonathan and Mary (French) Bliss:

Mary, b. 23 Nov. 1712; m. Joseph Peck.

Hannah, b. 7 Jan. 1715; m. Timothy Fuller.

Bethia, b. 10 May 1716, d. 24 July 1738.

Rachel, b. 10 Aug. 1719; m. Aaron Fuller.

Lt. Ephraim⁷ Bliss, born 15 Aug. 1699 at Rehoboth, buried at Rehoboth. Pencilled note in the GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY... in the handwriting of Eveline G. Bliss, reads, "Gr. gr. Grandfather - F. R. Bliss and E. G. Bliss visited this grave Oct. 24, '97." Ephraim married, 5 Dec. 1723, Rachel Carpenter. Children of Ephraim and Rachel (Carpenter) Bliss:

Ephraim⁸, b. 23 Jan. 1725, d. in infancy.

+Ephraim, b. 3 June 1726, d. July 1804.

Noah (twin of Ephraim) b. 3 June 1726, d. 14 Mar. 1730.

Rachel, b. 6 Mar. 1728, d. 20 Dec. 1811; m. Isaac Burr.

Abiah, b. 26 Jan. 1730, d. 25 Jan. 1825.

Jonathan, b. 8 Sept. 1731, d. 10 Mar. 1736.

Lydia, b. 3 July 1733, d. 1 Mar. 1750/1.

Keziah, b. 7 Feb. 1735, d. 14 May 1737.

Hannah, b. 16 Feb. 1737.

Jonathan, b. 26 Jan. 1739, d. 24 Jan. 1800.

Abadial, b. 15 Dec. 1740, d. 10 June 1805.

Benjamin, b. 24 Dec. 1743, d. 16 Oct. 1751.

Ephraim⁸ Bliss, Jr., farmer, born 3 June 1726, died July 1804, buried at Rehoboth. Pencilled note in GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY ... in the handwriting of Eveline Bliss reads, "Gr. gr. Grandfather Ephraim died July 1804. We visited this grave Oct. 27, 1897 — F.R. and E.G. Bliss", and F.R. added, "My birthday". Ephraim married first, 17 Jan. 1751, Mary Moulton of Rehoboth, born 1731 and died 14 Nov. 1759; married, second, 19 Sept. 1760, Sarah Read of Rehoboth. He was one of the eight day minute men in the company of Capt. Samuel Bliss, 19-27 April 1775, and afterward enlisted in an eight months company under the same captain.

Children of Ephraim and Mary (Moulton) Bliss:

Lydia⁹, b. 24 Mar. 1752; m. Isaiah Allen.

+Ephraim, b. 26 Dec. 1753, d. 8 May 1822.

Children of Ephraim and Sarah (Read) Bliss:

Benjamin, b. 7 Aug. 1761, d. 11 Apr. 1823.

Mary, b. 20 Nov. 1763; m. Daniel Smith.

Sarah, b. 18 Apr. 1766; unmarried.

Obediah, b. 27 July 1768.

Charles, b. 27 May 1771.

Ruth, b. 24 Nov. 1773; m. Wilkes Walker of Savoy.

Ephraim⁹ Bliss, Jr., of Rehoboth and Savoy, born 26 Dec. 1753, died 8 May 1822; married first, 23 Dec. 1779, Hannah

Carpenter of Rehoboth, born 6 Mar. 1757, died 18 Aug. 1798; married second, Rebecca Smith, born 20 July 1764, died 7 Feb. 1817. This was the Ephraim who emigrated from Rehoboth to the Berkshire hills and established his family in Savoy, Massachusetts. Children of Ephraim and Hannah (Carpenter) Bliss:

Mary¹⁰, b. 10 Oct. 1780; m. Joab Carpenter. A pencilled note in the Bliss Genealogy in the handwriting of F. R. Bliss reads: "This Aunt Mary's husband, after her death, married my mother, in 1843 I think."

+Ephraim, b. 17 Aug. 1782 d. 11 Aug. 1832.

Christopher, b. 15 Feb. 1785, d. 27 June 1827.

Shubael, b. 1 Mar. 1787, d. 27 Mar. 1863.

Hannah, b. 11 Mar. 1789, d. 17 Jan. 1791.

Laruna, b. 10 Jan. 1792.

Hannah, b. 21 June 1794, d. June 1844; m. Asa Ingraham.

Lydia, dau. of Asa and Hannah (Bliss) Ingraham, married Phineas Bartlett. See Chapter IX

Ira, b. 26 Mar. 1797, d. June 1797.

Children of Ephraim⁹ and Rebecca (Smith) Bliss:

Rufus, b. 22 Dec. 1800, d. 7 Mar. 1801.

Rebeckah, b. 5 Jan. 1802; m. 1 June 1820, Rev. George Walker of Dexter, Mich., son of Deacon Ethel and Susannah (Carpenter) Walker of Savoy and brother of Amos Walker, husband of Mary¹¹ Bliss.

II

EPHRAIM¹⁰ BLISS, JR. OF SAVOY

Ephraim¹⁰ Bliss, Jr., son of Ephraim and Hannah (Carpenter) Bliss of Savoy, was born 17 Aug. 1782 at Rehoboth, Mass. and died 11 Aug. 1832 at North Adams, Mass. He married 9 Jan. 1806, Olive Ingraham, born 29 Oct. 1785, died 1 June 1849. Finding it impossible to support his big family by the farm in Savoy, Ephraim moved to North Adams where he found work transporting groceries from Troy and Albany. Within a few months he died, leaving his wife with seven children to support. She married again, about 1843, Joab Carpenter of Groton, N. Y., whose first wife had been a sister of her husband, Ephraim, and moved to Groton, N. Y. See Reminiscences of F. R. Bliss in Part II.

Children of Ephraim and Olive (Ingraham) Bliss:

+William¹¹, b. 28 Nov. 1806, d. 5 Sept. 1890. See Chapter III.

Lydia, b. 14 April 1808, d. 17 Aug. 1832.

+Mary, b. 20 March 1811, d. 2 Feb. 1866. See Chapter IV.

Electa, b. 21 Aug. 1814, m. 20 July 1837 Lyman Marsh
No issue.

+Newell, b. 17 Feb. 1817, d. 26 March 1848. See Chapter V.

Hannah C., b. 21 March 1819, m. 12 Oct. 1843, Daniel S.
Workman. No issue.

+Erastus L. b. 20 May 1821, d. 2 May 1853. See Chapter VI.

Wealtha, b. 29 March 1823, m. 12 Feb. 1846, John L.
Butterfield of Brooklyn, Mich. No issue.

+Franklin Remington, b. 24 Oct. 1826, d. 21 Sept. 1920.
See Chapter VII.

3 others, making 12 children in all. In the words of
Franklin R., he was the 'youngest of twelve', but these
three died in infancy before being given names.

III

WILLIAM¹¹ BLISS OF SAVOY AND
DUANE BLISSES OF CALIFORNIAWilliam¹¹ Bliss

William Bliss, son of Ephraim and Olive (Ingraham) Bliss of Savoy, Mass., was born 28 Nov. 1806 at Savoy and died 5 Sept. 1890. He married first, 15 Sept. 1831, Lucia M. Barney, born 17 July 1809, died 6 April 1846; married second, 15 Sept. 1847, Eliza S. Bates, born 1806/7 at Savoy, daughter of Dexter Bates of Savoy. No issue recorded.

Children of William and Lucia (Barney) Bliss:

+Duane¹² Leroy, b. 10 June 1833, d. 25 Dec. 1907.

Duane¹² Bliss

Duane Leroy, born 10 June 1833 at Savoy, Mass., died 25 Dec. 1907 at Carson City, Nevada. He married first, 14 June 1854, Mary Elizabeth Healy of South Boston, Mass., born 4 July 1833, died 30 July 1859. He married second, 6 April 1864 at Wareham, Mass., Elizabeth S. Tobey, daughter of Seth F. and Lucinda Tobey of Wareham, born 6 April 1840, died 1921 at San Francisco. See Part II. Children of Duane and Mary (Healy) Bliss:

I. Lucia¹³ Mary, b. 4 July 1855, d. 28 June 1860.

II. Belle Matilda, b. 30 June 1857, d. 3 Sept. 1857.

Children of Duane and Elizabeth (Tobey) Bliss:

+I. William¹³ Seth, b. 25 Aug. 1865, d. Aug. 1941.

+II. Charles Tobey, b. 20 July 1867, d. 1951.

III. Hope Lillian, b. 19 June 1870, d. 1949 at San Francisco, where she lived most of her life, except for summers at Lake Tahoe and a few winters in her mother's old home at South Wareham, Mass.

IV. Walter Danforth, b. 23 Aug. 1872, d. 1956 at San Francisco; m. Edith Pillsbury, dau. of Horace Pillsbury. Lived in San Francisco where as partner of "Bliss and Faville" he designed several of the city's public and business buildings. He was

the architect of the Tahoe Tavern and took part in the family business. He was part owner of Glenbrook Inn and Ranch, first with his brother Duane and later with his nephew, Will M. Bliss, and spent long summers there at Glenbrook, Nev.

- V. Duane Leroy, Jr.¹³, b. 15 May 1874 at Carson City, Nev., d. 17 April 1938 at San Francisco; m. Florence Dunham, dau. of B. F. Dunham of Plymouth, Mass., a descendant of John Alden. Duane was manager of the Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co. He was manager of Tahoe Tavern for a time and later, part owner of Glenbrook Inn. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Dunham, Carrigan and Hayden at the time of his death. Florence Bliss lives in New York City, 1960.

* * *

- I. William¹³ Seth, b. 25 Aug. 1865 at Gold Hill, Nevada, d. Aug. 1941 at Oakland, Calif.; m. 1st, Mabel Williams; m. 2nd, Ann Buckbee. He spent most of his life in Nevada and California where he was a mining engineer and had an important part in the family business. As a young man he nearly lost his life when the boat on which he was travelling was frozen in the ice near Nome, Alaska.
Child of Will S. and Mabel (Williams) Bliss:

1. Will¹⁴ M., b. 17 Apr. 1894 at Empire, Nevada, d. 21 Feb. 1960 at Carson City, Nevada; m. 14 March 1923 at Piedmont, Calif., Hatherly Brittain, dau. of Oscar Gowing and Grace (Gorrill) Brittain, b. 3 July 1901 at Oakland. She lives in Piedmont Calif. and Glenbrook, Nev. 1960. See Part II Children of Will M. and Hatherly (Brittain) Bliss:

- (1) William Walter¹⁵, b. 7 July 1924 at Oakland. Living in San Francisco and Glenbrook where he is owner manager of the Glenbrook Inn and Ranch, 1960.

(2) Hatherly¹⁵, b. 22 Sept. 1926 at Oakland; m. Richard Schutte; div.
Living in Piedmont, 1960.
Children:

Megan¹⁶, b. 13 July 1954 at
Seattle, Wash.

William Richard, b. 8 June 1955
at Oakland.

II. Charles¹³ Tobey, b. 20 July 1867 at Gold Hill, Nevada, d. 1951 at San Francisco; married 14 Sept. 1898 at Oakland, Calif., Mattie May Knowles, b. 3 Nov. 1868 at New Bedford, Mass., d. 9 Dec. 1958. She was the daughter of Capt. Josiah Nickerson Knowles. Capt. Knowles was master of "The Glory of the Seas", the last of the famous clipper ships designed by Donald McKay and built in his yard in East Boston in 1869. A most interesting book, privately printed and limited to 100 copies, is "THE CRUSOES OF PITCAIRN ISLAND, Being an account of the wreck of the 'Wild Wave' of Boston on Oeno Island in the Pacific, and the subsequent adventures of her master and crew on Pitcairn's Island, as related in the diary of Captain Josiah Nickerson Knowles of Brewster." Charles Bliss was manager of lumber mills for several years, then vice-president and general manager of the Lake Tahoe Railway Transportation Company and manager of Tahoe Tavern, 1914-1925. He lived at Lake Tahoe and in Oakland and San Francisco.

Child of Charles T. and Mattie (Knowles) Bliss:

1. Elizabeth¹⁴, b. 14 Oct. 1899 at Oakland; m. 16 Jan. 1926, Paul St. Sure of Alameda, Calif., son of Adolphus Frederick St. Sure. Living in Piedmont, 1960. Children:

(1) Ellen¹⁵, b. 11 Jan. 1929; m. 29 Mar. 1951, Dahn Ben-Amatz. Living in Israel, 1960. Children:

Dor¹⁶, b. 29 Apr. 1954.

Noa¹⁶, b. 19 Feb. 1956.

Paul, b. 25 Nov. 1958.

(2) Elizabeth¹⁵, b. 21 Dec. 1930; m. 28
Mar. 1951, Herman Theodore
Bier III. Children:

Roger Knowles¹⁶, b. 19 May
1953.

Ellen Elizabeth, b. 20 July 1955.

IV

MARY¹¹ BLISS WALKER AND DESCENDANTS

This chapter contains genealogical records of Mary, the eldest daughter of Ephraim Bliss, and the families of her three sons, Emory, George and Frank Walker. In his *Reminiscences* (see Part II) Franklin R. Bliss mentions an "Uncle Walker" who may have been Mary's father-in-law. Or possibly there was some other connection. We know of at least two intermarriages in earlier generations between these two families which had come from Rehoboth, Mass., to the Berkshire Hills before Mary married Amos Walker and moved with him to Michigan. From Michigan their children and grandchildren, the records show, have scattered west to Idaho, Arizona, California and Hawaii, south to Arkansas, Georgia and Florida, east to New Jersey, New York and New England and back to Michigan.

According to the *MEMORIAL ON THE WALKERS OF THE OLD PLYMOUTH COLONY* by J. B. R. Walker, A.M., published at Northampton, Mass. in 1861, Amos is designated as belonging to the seventh generation of Walkers, whereas his wife, Mary Bliss, according to the *Bliss Genealogy* by Homer Bliss, is designated as belonging to the eleventh generation of Bliss. For the purposes of this particular record the numbers used here are those which follow when considering Mary Bliss Walker as of the eleventh Bliss generation and in this way conforming to the numbering of the generations of the other descendants of Ephraim¹⁰ Bliss.

Mary¹¹ Bliss Walker

Mary Bliss, daughter of Ephraim and Olive (Ingraham) Bliss, born 20 March 1811 at Savoy, Mass., died 2 Feb. 1866 at Pontiac, Mich.; married 27 Aug. 1834, Amos Walker, M.D., son of Ethel and Susannah (Carpenter) Walker, born 6 March 1811 at Berkshire, Mass., died 22 Jan. 1879 at Owasso, Mich., buried at Pontiac. He was a physician at Pontiac.

Children of Amos and Mary (Bliss) Walker:

Mary Ellen¹², b. 26 Oct. 1837. Not traced.

Abel Wilmarth, M.D., b. 5 April 1839. No issue known.

Lawson E., b. 6 March 1842, d. 3 Aug. 1843.

+Emory Judson, b. 2 Nov. 1844, d. 9 Sept. 1918.

+George R¹²., b. 2 Nov. 1847, d. 3 Sept. 1910.

+Frank, b. 15 Oct. 1850, d. 3 Sept. 1935.

Wealtha Evelyn, b. 9 Aug. 1854, d. 8 Sept. 1854.

Emory Judson¹² Walker, M.D.

Emory Judson Walker, son of Amos and Mary (Bliss) Walker, born 2 Nov. 1844 at Pontiac, Mich., died 9 Sept. 1918 at New Haven, Conn.; married 23 Feb. 1870, Martha Pittman, born 18 March 1847 at Pontiac, died 25 April 1925 at New Haven. She was the daughter of Charles Pittman who was born 28 June 1811 at Hammersmith, England, and died 23 Nov. 1881 at Pontiac, and Mary (Starkey) Pittman who was born 12 Aug. 1820 at Philadelphia, Pa., and died 22 June 1892. The Emory Walkers moved from Pontiac, about 1880, to New Haven where he practiced medicine and was one of the founders of Grace Hospital.

Children of Emory and Martha (Pittman) Walker:

- +I. Abel Wilmarth¹³, b. 2 Mar. 1871, d. 6 Mar. 1923.
- +II. Charles Pittman, b. 25 Nov. 1872, d. 28 June 1959.
- +III. Mary Evelyn, b. 12 Jan. 1875, d. 15 July 1949.
- +IV. Grace Elizabeth, b. 24 June 1882.
- V. Emory, d. as a child, 10 Feb. 1889.

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- I. Abel Wilmarth¹³ Walker II, son of Emory and Martha (Pittman) Walker, born 2 March 1871 at Pontiac, Mich., died 6 March 1923 at New Haven, Conn.; married, first, 14 Nov. 1894 at New Haven, Halle Mansfield Beers, b. 31 July 1871 at New Haven, d. 2 April 1916 at New Haven, daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Mansfield) Beers. Married, second, Martha K., who died 31 Oct. 1926. He lived in New Haven where his children were born.

Children of Abel and Halle (Beers) Walker:

- 1. Wilmarth Bradford¹⁴, M.D., b. 30 Nov. 1895; m. 12 June 1922 at New Haven, Katharine Squire Hunt, b. 23 Sept. 1894 at Winsted, Conn., dau. of Edward J. and Clara (Munson) Hunt of Winsted and New Haven. He is living in Cornwall, Conn., 1960.

Children of W. Bradford and Katharine
(Hunt) Walker:

- (1) Edward Bradford¹⁵, b. 27 Aug. 1923
at Cornwall; m. 6 Sept. 1947 at
Warren, Conn., Jeanne Rivers
Moody, b. 23 Feb. 1925, dau. of
Allyn and Claire (Rivers) Moody
of Warren. He is entomologist
for the state of Vermont and liv-
ing in Montpelier, 1960.

Children of Edward and Jeanne
(Moody) Walker:

W. Bradford¹⁶, III, b. 19 Sept.
1952 at Burlington, Vt.

Mark Pittman, b. 18 May 1954
at Montpelier.

- (2) Thomas Hunt¹⁵, M.D., b. 2 Oct.
1924 at Sharon, Conn.; m. 30
June 1951, Marion L. Faust, b. 4
Aug. 1929, dau. of Walter Living-
ston and Gertrude (Brigham)
Faust of New York. He is a
surgeon, living in Litchfield,
Conn., 1960.

Children of Thomas and Marion
(Faust) Walker:

Thomas Hunt¹⁶, b. 6 May 1953
at Torrington, Conn.

Katharine Brigham, b. 1 Oct.
1955 at Lakehurst, N. J.

Nancy Faust, b. 17 Sept. 1957
at Hartford.

- (3) Wilmarth Bradford¹⁵, Jr., b. 19
May 1929 at Torrington; m. 20
Nov. 1954 at Winooski or Jerico,
Vt., Shirley Racine, dau. of
Bernard and Ellen Racine. He is
an Airforce jet pilot, S. A. C. in
Portsmouth, N. H., 1960.

Child of Wilmarth B. and
Shirley (Racine) Walker:

Brian Farrell¹⁶, b. 6 Nov. 1955
in Georgia.

2. Harriet Pittman¹⁴, b. 21 March 1904; m. 16
Oct. 1925 at Hartford, Conn., William
Kempton Crosby, b. 15 Sept. 1905 at Wor-
cester, Mass., son of William and Nellie
(Cooley) Crosby of Worcester.
Children of William K. and Harriet (Wal-
ker) Crosby:

- (1) Jean Harriet¹⁵, b. 20 March 1927 at
Boston, Mass.; m. 13 Sept. 1947
at Baltimore, Md., Charles
Maurice Collins, b. 9 July 1923,
son of Charles and Ethel (Rice)
Collins.

Children of Charles M. and Jean
(Crosby) Collins:

Charles Kempton¹⁶, b. 13 Jan.
1954 at Baltimore.

William Landsdale, b. 7 April
1958 at Phoenix, Arizona.

Daniel Walker, b. 22 July 1959
at Phoenix, Arizona.

- (2) Susanne¹⁵, b. 19 Sept. 1931 in Upper
Darby Township, Pa.; m. 5 Feb.
1955 at Baltimore, Md., Edmund
Frederick Haile, b. 9 Feb. 1934,
son of Leroy and Lillian (Stabler)
Haile.

Children of Edmund and Susanne
(Crosby) Haile:

Harriet Lillian¹⁶, b. 6 Feb. 1958.

* * *

- II. Charles Pittman¹³ Walker, son of Emory and Martha
(Pittman) Walker, b. 25 Nov. 1872 at Pontiac, Mich.,
died 28 June 1959 at New Haven, Conn.; m. 19 Oct.

1898, Carolyn Minerva Booth, b. 8 July 1877 at New Haven, daughter of Benjamin Andrew and Lizzie (Noble) Booth. Charles was in business in Hartford as well as New Haven but lived most of his life in New Haven where he was active in the New Haven Symphony Orchestra Association and, like all the Walker family, in Calvary Baptist Church. His widow lives in Hamden, 1960. Children of Charles and Carolyn (Booth) Walker, born at New Haven:

1. Richard Booth¹⁴, b. 16 Aug. 1899, d. 4 Oct. 1957 at New Haven; m. 7 June 1924, Mary Wolfe. Children:

- (1) Richard Wolfe¹⁵, b. 24 May 1925; m. Mari Longwell of Hamden.

- (2) David Andrew, b. 26 June 1928; m. Mari-Anne Gaudet. Children:

Philip¹⁶

Daniel

2. Emory Philip¹⁴, b. 13 March 1904; m. 9 June 1928, Coribel Kellogg, b. 22 Feb. 1909, dau. of Robert and Beulah (Post) Kellogg of Hartford. In business at Naugatuck, Conn. and living there, 1960. Children:

- (1) Carol Post¹⁵, b. 9 Sept. 1931 at New Haven; m. 31 Aug. 1956, Lt. James Robert Arnold. Living in Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1960. Children:

Philip Todd¹⁶, b. 26 Oct. 1957.

Robert Scott, b. 31 Oct. 1958.

- (2) Sarah Jane¹⁵, b. 27 Sept. 1935 m. 8 June 1957, Robert Faeth of Waterbury, Conn. Living in Pasadena, Calif., 1960.

3. Charles Pittman¹⁴, Jr., b. 28 Nov. 1907; m. 5 Sept. 1929 at New Haven, Conn., Elizabeth

Watkins, b. 20 Jan. 1907, daughter of Fred Watkins. He is in business and living in New York City, 1960. Children:

(1) Charles Pittman¹⁵ III, b. 9 Aug. 1931.

(2) Robert Edward, b. 2 March 1937.

4. Robert¹⁴, M.D., b. 29 Jan. 1910; m. 9 Aug. 1939, Frances Pope, b. 20 Jan. 1913, dau. of Albert L. Pope of Hartford. Living in Hartford where he is in the practice of medicine, 1960.

Children of Robert and Frances (Pope) Walker:

(1) Elizabeth Pope¹⁵, b. 21 March 1941.

(2) Robert, Jr., b. 27 March 1942.

(3) Linda, b. 23 April 1946.

(4) Philip Andrew Marshall, b. 6 Sept. 1948.

* * *

III. Mary Evelyn¹³ Walker, daughter of Emory Judson and Martha (Pittman) Walker, born 12 Jan. 1875 at Pontiac, Mich., died 15 July 1949 at Nutley, N.J., where she was visiting a son; married 20 Sept. 1900, Jay Glover Eldridge, b. 8 Nov. 1875. He was for many years Dean of the University of Idaho, and is living at Moscow, Idaho, 1960. Children of Jay G. and Mary (Walker) Eldridge, all born at Moscow:

1. Robert Walker¹⁴, b. 24 Jan. 1903; m. 10 Feb. 1928 at White Plains, N. Y., Dorothy Daggett, dau. of Royal Bradford and Josephine (Heap) Daggett, b. 8 Nov. 1903 at San Francisco, Calif. Children:

(1) Donald Francis¹⁵, b. 30 Jan. 1929; m. 1st 19 June 1949, Geraldine Bergen; div. 1956; m. 2nd, 8 Sept. 1956 at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Marian (Brady) Cline. Living in Palo Alto, Calif., 1960.

Children of Donald and Geraldine Eldridge:

Guy Robert¹⁶, b. 20 Mar. 1952
at Seattle, Wash.

Katherine Ann, b. 9 Oct. 1953
at Seattle, Wash.

Marcia Sue, b. 14 Nov. 1954 at
Seattle, Wash.

Child of Donald and Marian Eldridge:

Nancy Jean, b. 19 Apr. 1957.

Step-children of Donald - Children of Marian (Brady) (Cline) by her 1st marriage and permanently in her care:

Carol Ann, b. 25 June 1947.

Sharon Lee, b. 17 Nov. 1948.

Dean Allan, b. 17 Feb. 1951.

Mark Stephen, b. 27 June 1954.

(2) Phyllis Jane¹⁵, b. 4 Dec. 1930; m.
2 July 1955 at Nutley, N. J.,
Michael Janney Suber. Living in
Amherst, N. Y. Children:

Kenneth David¹⁶, b. 5 Sept.
1957 at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Eric Andrew, b. 7 Mar. 1959 at
Buffalo, N. Y.

(3) Marion Ruth¹⁵, b. 8 Apr. 1933; m. 13
Aug. 1955 at Nutley, John Edward
Clark, Jr. Living in New Milford,
N. J., 1960. Children:

Stephen Michael¹⁶, b. 30 Aug.
1956 at Dover, N. J.

Peter Stewart, b. 18 Oct. 1958
at Teaneck, N. J.

Rebecca Jo¹⁶, b. 18 Oct. 1958
at Teaneck, N. J.

2. Francis Glover¹⁴, b. 4 Dec. 1905, d. 30 Nov. 1926.

3. Grace Elizabeth, b. 4 Apr. 1911; m. 13 July 1941, William Howard Berrigan, son of Patrick Berrigan of Troy, N. Y. Living in Moscow, Idaho, 1960.
Children of William and Grace (Eldridge) Berrigan:

(1) William Curtis¹⁵, b. 30 Aug. 1946.

(2) Nancy Elizabeth, b. 9 Nov. 1949.

4. Hugh Wallace, Major, U. S. A., born 9 Nov. 1913; m. Phyllis Mae Smith, dau. of William Leslie and Mabel Smith of Boise, Idaho. No children. Living in Honolulu, Hawaii, 1960.

* * *

IV. Grace Elizabeth¹³ Walker, daughter of Emory and Martha (Pittman) Walker, born 24 June 1882 at New Haven, Conn.; married 23 June 1909 at New Haven, George Elwood Nichols II, of Southington, Conn., born 12 April 1882, died 20 June 1939 at New Haven, son of the Rev. George Edward and Mary Sampson (Smith) Nichols. He was Prof. of Botany at Yale University. Grace Nichols was a professional singer and teacher for many years. She is living at Amherst, Mass., 1960.

Children of George and Grace (Walker) Nichols, all born at New Haven:

1. Marion Louise¹⁴, b. 13 Oct. 1910; m. 12 Sept. 1936, Hosmer Bradford Arnold of Ann Arbor, Mich., b. 13 May 1910 at Portland, Oregon, son of Hosmer Kellogg and Margaret Standish (Tracy) Arnold of Green Bay, Wis. Vice-Pres. Farmer's National Bank, Malone, N. Y., 1960.

Children (adop.) of H. Bradford and Marion (Nichols) Arnold:

- (1) Elizabeth Walker¹⁵, b. 26 Aug. 1942 at Skaneateles, N. Y.
- (2) Robert Walker¹⁵, b. 26 Aug. 1942 at Skaneateles, N. Y.
- 2. Grace Evelyn¹⁴, b. 3 July 1912; m. 1 April 1939, Arnold Densmore Rhodes of Lancaster, N. H., b. 1 July 1912, son of Roger William and Alta May (Young) Rhodes. Living at Amherst, Mass. where he is Prof. of Forestry at the University of Massachusetts, 1960. Children of Arnold and Grace (Nichols) Rhodes:
 - (1) Richard Cushing¹⁵, b. 27 Sept. 1941 at Amherst.
 - (2) Natalie Eleanor, b. 13 April 1944 at New Haven.
 - (3) Roger Walker, b. 1 Feb. 1949 at Amherst.
- 3. George Emory, b. 28 Nov. 1916; Prof. of Drama at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1960.
- 4. Mary Martha¹⁴, b. 12 June 1918; m. 1 Jan. 1942, William Henry Beierwaltes, M. D., b. 23 Nov. 1916 at Saginaw, Mich., son of John Andrew and Fannie (Aris) Beierwaltes. Living in Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is Prof. of Internal Medicine and Director of the Isotope Unit at the University of Michigan. Children, born at Ann Arbor:
 - (1) Andrew George¹⁵, b. 22 Apr. 1945.
 - (2) William Howard, b. 6 Oct. 1947.
 - (3) Martha Louise, b. 6 Aug. 1950.

George R.¹² Walker

George R. Walker, son of Amos and Mary (Bliss) Walker, born 2 Nov. 1845 at Pontiac, Mich., died 3 Sept. 1910 at Judsonia, Arkansas; married 5 Aug. 1878, Alice Viola Tando, born 21 June

1844 at Cassadaga, N.Y., died 20 Aug. 1903 at Judsonia. She was a daughter of John Tando, b.1820 in Conn. and Lucy Beebe, b.17 June 1827 in New York State.

Children of George R. and Alice (Tando) Walker:

- +I. Mary Lucy¹³, b.21 May 1880.
- II. Amos Emory, b.14 Oct. 1884, d.20 Jan. 1937; m.
Daisy Highsmith of Robinson, Ill., b.1 Jan. 1876,
d.11 Feb. 1960, buried in Judsonia. Child:
 - 1. Lloyd Richard¹⁴, b.26 July 1908, d.20 July 1925.
- III. Lilly Belle, b.15 Jan. 1888; m.23 Sept. 1907, John
Adison Beals, b.6 July 1886. Living in Venice,
Florida, 1960. Child:
 - 1. Myrtle¹⁴, b.2 Oct. 1908, d.2 Apr. 1909.
- +IV. Electa May, b.15 May 1894.

* * *

- I. Mary Lucy¹³ Walker, daughter of George R. and Alice
(Tando) Walker, born 21 May 1880; married 5 Aug.
1900, Walter Lovell Collyer, b.29 Mar. 1887 at
Terre Haute, Ind., d.9 Sept. 1951 at Judsonia, Ark.
Children of Walter L. and Mary (Walker) Collyer:

- 1. Minna Marguerite¹⁴, b.11 Mar. 1902.
Unmarried.
- 2. Alice Amanda, b.5 May 1908; m.10 Apr.
1932, Joseph James Cartisser, M.D., son
of Louis James and Stella Kathryn (Dwyer)
Cartisser, b.16 Oct. 1906 at Bayonne,
N.J., d.8 Aug. 1960 at Stanhope, N.J.
Children:
 - (1) Kathryn Walker¹⁵, R.N., b.1 July,
1933; m.9 Aug. 1951, Joseph
Herbert Couch Jr. of Clearwater,
Fla., b.23 June 1931. Children:
 - Joseph H¹⁶. III, b.17 Dec. 1954.
 - James Alan, b.16 Apr. 1958.
 - Mary Kathryn, b.10 Mar. 1960.

(2) Jo¹⁵, b. 3 June 1934; living in New York City, 1960.

(3) Mary Felice, b. 25 Apr. 1936; m. 21 May 1960, Charles Cornell Remsen III, b. 16 May 1937. Student of bacteriology at Syracuse University, 1960.

(4) Walter Lewis b. 11 Jan. 1939, student at Lafayette College, 1960.

(5) John Victor, b. 21 Feb. 1942; student in Stanhope, 1960.

3. Mary Elizabeth¹⁴, b. 1 July 1914, d. Aug. 1938.

* * *

IV. Electa May¹³ Walker, daughter of George R. and Alice (Tando) Walker, b. 15 May 1894; m. 1911, Joseph Bolding, b. 21 June 1889 at Judsonia, Ark. Living there, 1960. Children of Joseph and Electa (Walker) Bolding:

1. Christa¹⁴, b. 7 May 1912; m. 1929, Dave Thomas of Winslow, Ark. Children:

(1) Floy Darlene¹⁵, b. 23 Sept. 1931; m. Bruce Treat. Child:

Bruce¹⁶

(2) Johnny Walker, b. 16 May 1936; m. Shirlene Gower.

(3) Cheryl Jane, b. 21 Oct. 1944. Unmarried.

2. Drucilla, b. 16 Sept. 1913; m. 1929, William Hattabaugh. Children:

(1) William Rae¹⁵, b. 9 Nov. 1930; m. Florene Roberts.

(2) Betty Jean, b. 1 May 1932; m. Jim Pickins.

- (3) Charles William¹⁵, b. 24 Sept. 1935;
m. Jeannette Harris.
- (4) Johnnie Lee, b. 20 Oct. 1948.
3. Mattie¹⁴, b. 14 Jan. 1916; m. Earl Rollins.
Children:
- (1) Glendal¹⁵, b. 1 May 1934; m. Pat
Thomas.
- (2) Joann, b. 15 May 1936; m. Milton
Allison.
- (3) Doris, b. 1 Mar. 1940; m. Gary
Phipps.
4. Mildred, b. 5 Sept. 1918; m. V. L. Bridges.
Children:
- (1) Rosenell¹⁵, b. 20 Dec. 1937; m. Don
Gray.
- (2) Jimmie, b. 1 Aug. 1941; m. Norma
Johnson.
- (3) Peggy, b. 14 May 1944; m. Joe Albert.
- (4) Judith Ann, b. 11 May 1947; unmarried.
- (5) Vernon Lyn, b. 4 Sept. 1956.
5. Walker, b. 28 Jan. 1920; m. at Kokomo, Ind.,
Leona Fortune. Living in Kokomo, 1960.
Children:
- (1) Barbara Ann¹⁵, b. 3 May 1942.
- (2) Carolyn Sue, b. 4 Mar. 1944.
- (3) Mary Jane, b. 2 July 1946.
- (4) Patricia, b. 24 Feb. 1959.
6. William, b. 5 May 1923; m. Lula Mae Bennett.
Living in Judsonia, Ark., 1960. Children:
- (1) Benny Allen¹⁵, b. 6 Apr. 1948.
- (2) Pamela Gay, b. 5 Sept. 1952.
7. Joseph Jr., b. 12 Apr. 1925; m. Norma Jean
Brown. Children:

(1) Beverly Jeannette¹⁵, b. 10 Apr. 1949.

(2) Wesley Leon, b. 13 Feb. 1952.

(3) Deanna, b. 2 Oct. 1959.

8. Rosalee¹⁴, b. 13 Nov. 1929; m. Earl Presley.

Children:

(1) Larry Joe¹⁵, b. 3 Aug. 1947.

(2) Mitchel Earl, b. 9 Dec. 1950.

(3) Eddie Lee, b. 6 Sept. 1953.

9. Judson, b. 20 Feb. 1932; m. Flo Ella Roscoe.

Frank¹² Bliss Walker

Frank Bliss Walker, son of Dr. Amos and Mary (Bliss) Walker, b. 15 Oct. 1850 at Pontiac, Michigan, died 3 Sept. 1935 at New Haven, Conn. He married, first, 23 Feb. 1876, Mary Louise Mansfield, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Harriet (Clark) Mansfield, who was born 6 Oct. 1855, died 14 Sept. 1888 at Newtown, Conn. He married, second, 27 April 1892, Margaret Burt Gardner, daughter of David P. and Susan (Ball) Gardner of Brooklyn, N. Y., born 16 August, 18__, died 11 April 1941. She had no children.

Children of Frank B. and Mary (Mansfield) Walker:

I. Elizabeth¹³ Mansfield, b. 23 Sept. 1877 at New Haven, died 28 Aug. 1906 at Arlington, Mass.; m. 11 Nov. 1904, David Currier, son of David and Eva (Day) Currier of Derry, N. H., b. 15 June 1877, d. 1956 in Calif. Child:

1. Margaret¹⁴, b. 22 Nov. 1905 at Arlington; m. 2 Jan. 1932 at New Haven, Kenneth Sprague Hubbard, son of George Everett and Emma (Walker) Hubbard of New Haven. Children:

(1) Gardner¹⁵ Walker, b. 10 Oct. 1934; m. 30 Jan. 1960, Eleanor Wilbur, dau. of Elmer and Helen Wilbur.

(2) Alan Everett, b. 19 May 1937.

II. Edward Mansfield, b. 6 Feb. 1879 at New Haven; m.

23 Feb. 1910, Mary Viola Reed, b.15 Apr. 1882 at Zanesville, Ohio. Child:

1. Mary¹⁴ Reed, b.23 July 1911 at Detroit; m. 31 Dec. 1933 at Detroit, Samuel Graham Cookson, b.3 June 1911 at Bowling Green, Ohio. Children:

- (1) Coe Walker¹⁵, b.20 Feb. 1937 at Detroit; m.16 June 1956 at Detroit, Thomas Eli Davis III, b.27 Aug. 1936 at McKinney, Texas. div. Child:

- Scott Thomas¹⁶, b.14 Sept. 1958 at Detroit.

- (2) Graham Walker, b.2 Feb. 1949 at Detroit.

III. Minnie¹³, b.29 Mar. 1883 at New Haven, d.26 Sept. 1959 at New Haven; m.30 Apr. 1910 at New Haven, Elmer Smith, son of Ellwood Hamilton and Ella (Bouton) Smith, b.2 Jan. 1884 at New Haven, d.4 Dec. 1947 at New Haven.

IV. Marguerite, b.8 Aug. 1885 at Branford, Conn.; m.10 Nov. 1949 at New Haven, Wayne Jones, son of Frank E. and Wilhemina (Tait) Jones, b.10 Jan. 1884 at New Haven, d.28 Sept. 1959 at New Haven.

V

NEWELL¹¹ BLISS AND THE GEORGE BLISS FAMILYNewell¹¹ Bliss

Newell Bliss, son of Ephraim and Olive (Ingraham) Bliss, born 17 Feb. 1817 at Savoy, Mass., died 1897; married first, 16 Feb. 1843, Sarah Jane Brown, born 24 Sept. 1825, died March 1848 at Pittsfield, Mass. He married, second, 2 Jan. 1850, Laura Hubbard Holbrook, born 6 June 1829, died in 1905. Newell ran a grocery store in or near North Adams, went from there to work in Pittsfield and moved to New York City in 1850, the year of his second marriage. See Reminiscences of F. R. Bliss in Part II.
Child of Newell and Sarah (Brown) Bliss:

+George Newell¹², b. 23 Sept. 1845, d. 27 June 1923.

Children of Newell and Laura (Holbrook) Bliss:

Leslie Sumner, b. 18 May 1853, d. 26 Mar. 1856.

Laura Adella, b. 23 Jan. 1857 at Brooklyn, N. Y., died 18 Feb. 1944 at Northampton, Mass. Doctor of Music. Taught piano and organ at Vassar and Wilson Colleges and at Smith College where she spent the greater part of her life, at one time as head of the Department of Music. Retired some years prior to her death. See Part II.

George¹² Newell Bliss

George Newell Bliss, son of Newell and Sarah Jane (Brown) Bliss, born 23 Sept. 1845 at Pittsfield, Mass., died 27 June 1923 at Glen Ridge, N. J.; married, first, Hattie W. Whitman, born 15 Jan. 1847; married, second, 26 Jan. 1892, Harriet Wells Royce of Albion, N. Y., born 2 June 1857. He was in business in New York City and lived in Glen Ridge.

Children of George and Hattie (Whitman) Bliss:

I. George Newell¹³ Jr., b. 7 Mar. 1867, d. 18 Feb. 1919.
Unmarried.

II. Leonard Godine, b. 29 May 1876, d. 1907. Unmarried.

Child of George and Harriet (Royce) Bliss:

I. Wells Royce¹³ Bliss, b. 8 Feb. 1893 at New York City;

m. 26 June 1918, Gladys Heischmann, d. 18 Mar. 1954. Child of Wells and Gladys (Heischmann) Bliss:

1. Welles [sic] Royce¹⁴, the Ven. Archdeacon of Essex, b. 27 May 1920 at Glen Ridge, N. J., m. 23 June 1945, Elizabeth du Four, b. 4 Dec. 1920. He is Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Nutley, N. J., 1960. Children:

- (1) Julia Elizabeth¹⁵, b. 12 Mar. 1949 at Montclair, N. J.

- (2) Jane Frances, b. 12 Aug. 1951 at Newark, N. J.

- (3) Michael Welles, b. 12 Jan. 1956 at Newark, N. J.

IV. Jane Wells¹³, b. 24 Oct. 1895 at New York City; living in South Bristol, Me., where she is a commercial grower of herbs, and in New York City, 1960.

VI

ERASTUS LARUNEY¹¹ BLISS

Erastus LaruneY¹¹ Bliss, son of Ephraim and Olive (Ingraham) Bliss, born 20 May 1821 at Savoy, Mass., died 2 May 1853; married, 4 Oct. 1842, Elizabeth Turner, b. 20 June 1823. Badly crippled in an accident when a child, he became a tailor and taught this trade to his younger brother, Franklin. Erastus started a tailoring business in North Adams and continued it as long as he lived. See Reminiscences of F. R. Bliss in Part II.

Children of Erastus and Elizabeth (Turner) Bliss:

Charles E¹², b. 24 Nov. 1843, d. 29 May 1859.

Margaret Ellen, b. "July (S. R. June) 1846" according to the GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY . . . m. 2 Jan. 1867, Charles H. Warren, painter of North Adams, Mass., b. 1839 at Troy, N. Y., son of Thomas E. and Irena Warren.

Child of Charles and Margaret E. (Bliss) Warren:

I. Elizabeth J.¹³, b. 29 June 1867. Not traced.

VII

FRANKLIN REMINGTON¹¹ BLISS FAMILYFranklin Remington¹¹ Bliss

Franklin Remington Bliss, son of Ephraim and Olive (Ingraham) Bliss, born 24 Oct. 1826 at Savoy, Mass., died 21 Sept. 1920 at New Haven, Conn. He married, 14 June 1854 at Lanesboro, Mass., Jane Eveline Goodno [later Goodnow] born 21 Jan. 1835 at Lanesboro, died 11 Dec. 1913 at New Haven. She was a daughter of William, b. 23 May 1808, and Saphronia Scott (Rockwell) Goodno, b. 22 May 1811. They were married 4 Jan. 1834 and lived in the Berkshires until they came to live with their daughter in New Haven. He died 5 Sept. 1890, and his wife died 4 Jan. 1892. For biographical account and reminiscences of Franklin R. Bliss, see Part II.

Children of Franklin and Eveline (Goodno) Bliss, born at New Haven:

+Grace Evelyn¹², b. 20 April 1856, d. 12 Nov. 1906.

+Charles Franklin, b. 7 June 1858, d. 7 Jan. 1947.

Arthur Goodno, b. 23 Mar. 1862, d. 12 Dec. 1862.

+Annie Louise, b. 13 Sept. 1864, d. 23 Feb. 1948.

+Helen Rockwell, b. 11 Jan. 1869, d. Sept. 1922.

Grace¹² Bliss Snyder

Grace Evelyn Bliss, daughter of Franklin and Eveline (Goodnow) Bliss, born 20 Apr. 1856 at New Haven, Conn., died 12 Nov. 1906 at Rockford, Ill., buried in Watertown, N. Y.; married, 29 Sept. 1880 at New Haven the Rev. Peter Miles Snyder, born 26 Nov. 1853 at Watertown, died 3 May 1928 at Hartford, Conn., buried in Watertown. He was the son of Peter and Marcia (Penfield) Snyder. Miles was pastor of Congregational Churches in Middletown, Conn., Burlington, Vt., Rockford, Ill., and East Hartford, Conn. He married a second time, about 1910, Constance Hickok, daughter of Horatio and Harriett (Whiting) Hickok of Burlington, Vt., who was born 4 Apr. 1876 and died 23 May 1925 at East Hartford.

Children of Peter Miles and Grace (Bliss) Snyder, born at Middletown:

- I. Evelyn Penfield¹³, b. 2 Nov. 1882, d. 4 Sept. 1883.
- +II. Franklyn Bliss, b. 26 July 1884, d. 8 May 1958.
- III. Alice Dorothea, b. 29 Oct. 1887 at Middletown, Conn., d. 18 Feb. 1943 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She lived most of her life at Vassar College, as undergraduate, graduate student, member of the English faculty from 1915, and Prof. of English at the time of her death. See Part II.
- +IV. Edward Douglas, b. 4 Oct. 1889.

Child of Peter Miles and Constance (Hickok) Snyder:

Horatio Miles, D.O., b. 12 Jan. 1911; m. 4 Sept. 1943, Helen Edith Moberg of Chicago, Ill. Radiologist at Art Centre Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 1960.
Children:

Gail Kathleen, b. 24 Apr. 1946.

Christopher Hickok, b. 6 Jan. 1951.

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- II. Franklyn Bliss¹³, son of Peter M. and Grace (Bliss) Snyder, born 26 July 1884, died 8 May 1958 at Evanston, Ill.; married 15 June 1909 at Chicago, Ill., Winifred Perry Dewhurst born 21 Oct. 1884 at Wollaston, Mass., daughter of the Rev. Frederic Eli and May (Taylor) Dewhurst of Chicago. They lived in Evanston where Franklyn was President Emeritus of Northwestern University at the time of his death, and she continues to live there in 1960. See Part II.

Children of Franklyn Bliss and Winifred (Dewhurst) Snyder, born at Evanston:

1. A son, b. 28 Jan. 1913, d. 29 Jan. 1913.

2. Franklin Bliss¹⁴, Jr., b. 31 May 1916; m. 14 Feb. 1942, Carolyn Louise Mellinger, b. 8 Feb. 1920 at Cincinnati, Ohio, dau. of Aubrey H. and Carolyn (Bunting) Mellinger of Evanston. Lawyer, living in Evanston, 1960. Children:

(1) Prudence Carolyn¹⁵, b. 30 Sept.
1943 at New Haven, Conn.

(2) Wendy Bunting, b. 26 Dec. 1946 at
Evanston.

(3) Franklin Bliss, III, b. 19 Mar. 1949
at Evanston.

3. Peter Miles, II¹⁴, b. 26 Feb. 1924; m. 1st, 10
Nov. 1947 at Sanbornton, N.H., Felicity H.
Smith, dau. of Nelson Harvey and Margaret
(Johnson) Smith, div.; m. 2nd, 28 May 1954
at Boston, Mass., Elizabeth (Twichell)
Smith, b. 23 April 1923 at Milton, Mass.,
dau. of Roger-Thayer and Lucy (Balch)
Twichell, and widow of Marcell N. Smith,
II. In business in Boston. Living in Cam-
bridge, Mass., 1960. Children of Peter
and Felicity (Smith) Snyder:

(1) Felicity Margaret¹⁵, b. 17 Dec.
1949 at Boston.

(2) Peter Miles, III, b. 20 July 1951 at
Hartford, Conn., d. 2 July 1956
at Assonet, Mass.

Children of Peter and Elizabeth (Twichell)
(Smith) Snyder, born at Boston:

(1) Christopher Bliss¹⁵, b. 24 June 1957.

(2) Jennifer Dewhurst, b. 26 Dec. 1958.

Step-children of Peter — the children of
Elizabeth (Twichell) and Marcell N. Smith, II:

Nelson Harvey Smith, b. 5 June 1948.

Sarah Bowditch Smith, b. 8 Jan. 1952.

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IV. Edward Douglas¹³, b. 4 Oct. 1889 at Middletown, Conn.; m. 22 Dec. 1916 at Portland, Me., Edith Edmonds Royce, b. 29 July 1896 at St. Albans, Vt., dau. of Homer Charles and Christiana (Burgess) Royce of St. Albans. Prof. Emeritus of English at Haverford College and living in Haverford, Pa., 1960. Children of Edward D. and Edith (Royce) Snyder, born at Bryn Mawr:

1. Caroline Burgess¹⁴, b. 28 Jan. 1921; m. 20 Dec. 1941 at Ardmore, Pa., Justin Randolph Peters, Jr. b. 27 May 1918 at Overbrook, Pa., son of Justin Randolph and Irene (Bossard) Peters of Narberth, Pa. Living at Altadena, Calif., 1960. Children, born at Bryn Mawr, Pa.:

(1) Justin Randolph¹⁵, III, b. 23 May 1945.

(2) Alexander Royce, b. 20 July 1949.

2. Charles Royce, b. 28 Dec. 1924; m. 1st., at Wynnewood, Pa., Katrina Hoyt, dau. of Oliver Paxon and Lila (Keeney) Hoyt, div; m. 2nd., 30 June 1951 at New York, Patricia Hanson, b. 17 Mar. 1924 at Fari-bault, Minn., dau. of Adolphe Hanson, M. D. and Lucile (Boxrud) Hanson. Prof. of Sociology at Southern Illinois University and living in Carbondale, Ill., 1960. Child of Charles and Katrina (Hoyt) Snyder:

(1) Stephen Hoyt¹⁵, b. 3 May 1946 at Bryn Mawr., Pa.

Children of Charles and Patricia (Hanson) Snyder:

(1) Christiana Marie, b. 25 Jan. 1959 at New Haven, Conn.

(2) Constance Patricia, b. 7 Jan. 1961 at Carbondale, Ill.

Charles Franklin¹² Bliss

Charles Franklin Bliss, son of Franklin R. and Eveline (Goodnow) Bliss, born 7 June 1858 at New Haven, Conn., died 7 Jan. 1947 at New Haven. He married 28 Dec. 1887 at Ansonia, Conn., Eliza Slade Holmes, daughter of Col. Charles Edward Latimer and Annie (Slade) Holmes of Waterbury, Conn. and New York City, who was born 28 Dec. 1866 at New York and died 11 Aug. 1947 at New Haven. Both were buried in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven. They lived in Ansonia and New Haven. He was a manufacturer and was with the Farrel Foundry and Machine Co. (later Farrel Birmingham Company) for forty seven years, retiring as President of the company in 1928. See Part II.

Children of Charles Franklin and Eliza Slade (Holmes) Bliss:

- I. Elinor¹³, b. 10 Dec. 1892 at Ansonia, Conn.; m. 8 April 1922 at New Haven, Conn., Arthur Bliss Dayton, b. 23 Nov. 1889, at Naugatuck, Conn., son of Arthur Hayden and Marilla (Bliss) Dayton of Naugatuck. See Chapter VIII. He is a retired physician. Living in Hamden, Conn., 1960.
Children of Arthur Bliss and Elinor (Bliss) Dayton:

1. Charles Bliss¹⁴, b. 22 Dec. 1922 at Changsha, China; m. 20 June 1953 at Naugatuck, Conn. Constance Ann Olson, b. 5 Feb. 1929 at Naugatuck, dau. of Howard I. and Theresa (Harvey) Olson of Naugatuck. In business. Living in North Haven, Conn., 1960.

Children, all born at New Haven:

- (1) Nancy¹⁵, b. 31 March 1954.
 - (2) Howard Bliss, b. 15 July 1955.
 - (3) Sarah Jane, b. 14 Mar. 1958.
 - (4) Mary Beth, b. 10 May 1960.
2. Arthur Bliss, Jr., b. 22 Dec. 1922 at Changsha, China; m. 20 May 1950 at Naugatuck, Conn., Nancy Louise Anderson, b. 15 June 1927, dau. of Gunard E. and Melanie (Lingenheld) Anderson of Naugatuck. In business. Living in Middlebury, Conn., 1960. Children:

(1) Jonathan Bliss¹⁵, b. 19 April 1951
at New Haven.

(2) Thomas Bliss, b. 16 July 1953 at
New Haven.

(3) Elizabeth, b. 17 Oct. 1957 at Water-
bury, Conn.

II. Margaret¹³, b. 23 Feb. 1901 at Ansonia, Conn.; m. 19
Dec. 1930 at New Haven, Conn., H. Frank Bozyan,
b. 19 Nov. 1899, son of Arakel H. and Aghavnie
(Ajootian) Bozyan of Newport, R.I. Prof. Bozyan
is Yale University Organist and Associate Profes-
sor of Organ Playing in the School of Music. Liv-
ing in Hamden, Conn., 1960.

Children, born at New Haven:

1. Elinor¹⁴ Bliss, b. 8 Oct. 1932; m. 14 July
1956 at Newport, R.I., George Siegmund
Warburg, b. 13 Sept. 1928, son of Siegmund
G. and Eva M. (Philipson) Warburg of
London, England. He is in business in
London where they are living, 1960.

Children:

(1) Daniel Siegmund¹⁵, b. 3 Nov. 1958
at London.

(2) Michael Frank, b. 14 Dec. 1960 at
London.

2. Gladys Holmes, b. 23 May 1934; living in
New York City, 1960.

3. Margaret Goodnow, b. 1 June 1936; m. 30
July 1960 at Newport, R.I. Peter Jefferys,
b. 16 July 1934, son of C. P. Beauchamp
and Nancy (Shaw) Jefferys of Newport.
Living in Manila, P.I. where he is in
business, 1960.

4. Frank Arakel, b. 12 Nov. 1937; class of 1961,
Yale University.

Annie Bliss¹² Perry

Annie Louise Bliss, daughter of Franklin and Eveline (Goodnow) Bliss, born 13 Sept. 1864 at New Haven, Conn., died 23 Feb 1948 at Milton, Mass., buried in Williamstown, Mass.; married 7 Aug. 1888 at New Haven, Bliss Perry, born 25 Nov. 1860 at Williamstown, died 13 Feb. 1954 at Exeter, N.H., buried in Williamstown. He was a son of Professor Arthur Latham Perry of Williams College and Mary (Smedley) Perry. After teaching English at Williams College, at Princeton University, 1893 to 1900, and editing the Atlantic Monthly, 1899 to 1909, he became Professor of English at Harvard University. He was the author of many books, one of which, AND GLADLY TEACH, tells his own story. See Part II. Children of Bliss and Annie (Bliss) Perry:

- I. Constance Goodnow¹³, b. 8 April 1891 at Williamstown; m. 2 June 1917 at Washington, D.C., Thomas Mullen Woodward, b. 2 Mar. 1884 at Philadelphia, Pa., son of Winfield Scott and Katharine Carroll (Dun) Woodward. He is practicing law and living at Washington, 1960.

Children of Thomas and Constance (Perry) Woodward, all born at Washington:

1. Constance¹⁴, b. 28 May 1920; m. 19 June 1941 at Washington, Edward Woolfolk Alfriend, IV, b. 17 Mar. 1917 at Atlanta, Ga., son of Edward Woolfolk Alfriend, III. In business. Living in Alexandria, Va., 1960. Children, born at Washington:

- (1) Constance Lila Barrett¹⁵, b. 20 Nov. 1945.

- (2) Bliss Perry, b. 11 June 1952.

2. Katharine Carroll, b. 30 Nov. 1921; living in Washington, 1960.

3. Anne Perry, b. 24 Dec. 1924; m. 13 Jan. 1945, div.; living in Amherst, Mass., 1960. Children of Anne (Woodward) Howard:

- (1) John Marshall¹⁵, b. 17 May 1950 at Ithaca, N. Y.

(2) Perry Chapman¹⁵, b. 26 Jan. 1953 at Northampton Mass.

(3) Susan Anne, b. 30 Mar. 1956 at Northampton, Mass.

4. Thomas Mullen, Jr., b. 12 June 1930; m. 7 June 1952 at New York City, Barbara Victoria Lightfoot, b. 28 April 1929 at New York City, dau. of the Rev. Frederick W. Lightfoot. Teacher of English at the Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., 1960. Children:

(1) Edith Lightfoot¹⁵, b. 22 July 1955 at Washington.

(2) Thomas Mullen, III, b. 19 Mar. 1958 at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

II. Margaret Smedley¹³, b. 13 Oct. 1893 at Princeton, N.J., d. 11 July 1960 at Exeter, N.H. She lived with her parents in Princeton and Cambridge and for some years in a home of her own in Boston. After her mother's death she gave up her secretarial and editorial work at the Harvard School of Public Health in order to be companion to her father during his later years and moved with him from Milton to Exeter. Buried with parents in Williamstown, Mass.

III. Arthur Bliss, b. 2 July 1898 at Princeton, N.J.; m. 21 June 1924 at Princeton, Emilie Maynard Stuart, b. 25 Nov. 1900 at Grosse Pointe, Mich., dau. of Professor Duane R. Stuart of Princeton and Emilie (Meddaugh) Stuart, formerly of Detroit. Headmaster of Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., 1960. Children of Arthur Bliss and Emilie (Stuart) Perry:

1. David Reed¹⁴, b. 17 April 1932 at New York; m. 22 Nov. 1954 at Scarborough, Me., Patricia Piper, b. 11 June 1932 at Scarborough, dau. of Donald Piper (dec.) and Doris Piper, now Mrs. Charles Homer. Teaching and living in Evanston, Ill., 1960.

2. Philip Stuart¹⁴, b. 22 Aug. 1934 at New York. Teaching at St. George's School, Newport, R.I., 1960.

Helen Bliss¹² Gray

Helen Rockwell Bliss, daughter of Franklin and Eveline (Goodnow) Bliss, born 11 Jan. 1869 at New Haven, Conn., died 24 Oct. 1922 at Rochester, Minn., buried in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven; married 14 June 1894 at New Haven, Professor John H. Gray, born 1859 at Charleston, Ill., died 4 April 1946 at Winter Park, Fla., buried with wife in New Haven. He was a son of James Cowan and Mary (Mitchell) Gray of Charleston. He was Professor of Economics at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1892 to 1907, the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, 1907 to 1920, Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., 1920 to 1925, and at the Graduate School of American University at Washington, D.C., 1928 to 1932. Children of John and Helen (Bliss) Gray:

- I. James¹³ Bliss, b. 23 Aug. 1898, d. 5 Apr. 1932, buried with parents in New Haven. Unmarried.

- II. Evelyn, b. 22 Feb. 1901 at Evanston, d. 12 Jan. 1937 at Portchester, N. Y., buried in Memorial Cemetery, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; m. at New Haven 14 June 1924 (the wedding day of her mother and grandmother), George Edwin Talmage, Jr., son of the Rev. George E. and Eugenia Florence (Sweet) Talmage of Oyster Bay, N. Y., b. 12 July 1899 at Schenectady, N. Y. They lived in Brooklyn and in Larchmont, N. Y.

Children of George E., Jr., and Evelyn (Gray) Talmage:

1. John Philip¹⁴, b. 31 Mar. 1928 at Brooklyn, N. Y., m. 16 June 1949 at Charlottesville, Va., Suzanne Kay, dau. of Apollos Woodford and Miriam Wylie (Adams) Kay of Fredericksburg, Va. He is Rector of the Holy Innocents Church, Naschotah, Wis., 1960. Children:

- (1) Philip Gregory¹⁵, b. 28 Jan. 1954 at Mineola, N. Y.

(2) David Andrew¹⁵, b. 25 July 1955 at
Minneapolis, Minn.

2. Jeremy Gray¹⁴, b. 27 Mar. 1931 at Brooklyn,
N. Y.; m. 1 Feb. 1958 at Napa, Calif.,
Tracy Lee Argens, dau. of Dr. Richard
George and Marie Caroline (Saile) Argens
of Imola, Calif. In business at San Fran-
cisco and living in Mill Valley, Calif., 1960.

George Talmage married, second, Helen Osmundson;
div. Child of George and Helen Talmage:

Robert Van Deventer, living in Belevedere,
Calif., 1960.

George married third, 13 June 1954, Malvina La Valle
La Geese who was born at St. Paul, Minn., and had
lived in Duluth, Chicago, New York, Havana and
Mexico. She died in 1958. Their home was in San
Francisco where he had moved from New York. He
has been engaged in ocean transportation - engineering,
surveying and controls - and as consultant for the
governments of France, Italy, Mexico, India, the
Philippines and Indonesia as well as the United States.
His permanent address remains New York City, 1960.

VIII

BLISS ANCESTORS OF SYLVESTER BLISS
OF LONGMEADOW, MASSACHUSETTS

THE LONGMEADOW CENTENNIAL, published in 1884 gives a transcript of the early Longmeadow records. The following summary of the ancestors of Sylvester Bliss is based upon the above publication and upon the GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY IN AMERICA compiled by John Homer Bliss. The numbering of succeeding generations conforms to that used in this Bliss genealogy. Thomas Bliss of Hartford is the first ancestor named here because of the confusion surrounding the earlier generations which is pointed out by Donald L. Jacobus in HALE, HOUSE AND RELATED FAMILIES. See Chapter I.

Thomas Bliss^{3?} of Hartford, born 'between 1590 and 1595' [Jacobus], '1580 or 1585' [Homer Bliss] in England, died 1650/1 at Hartford, Conn.

In Feb. 1639/40, according to Mr. Jacobus, he had his lands entered in the Hartford records, and on one lot 'his dwellinge house now standith', signifying that he had been resident there for some time. In the Hartford Town Votes he was called Senior in 1640, and 'thomas Blysse Jr.' was mentioned with him in 1641. On 4 March 1646/7 he was fined for not training. Hence he was probably then under sixty years old, and born after 1578. From the apparant ages of his older children, his date of birth doubtless fell between 1590 and 1595, and he must have been over fifty when fined for absenting himself from military training. Some of the older authorities erroneously stated that he died in 1640, but he died late in 1650 or very early in 1651, the inventory of his estate being taken 14 Feb. 1650/1. It totalled only L 86 12 08, but four of the older children were already married and their portions may have been advanced to them. Thomas and Anne were settled in Saybrook and Mary and Nathaniel in Springfield. The other seven children were listed in the margin of the probate court record as the eventual heirs after the widow's death, but it was added, 'except the Elder Children can give Just grounds and reasons that they should come in with the younger children for a proportion of the estate.' [HALE, HOUSE AND RELATED FAMILIES]. Children of Thomas and Margaret (Lawrence?) Bliss of Hartford, Connecticut:

Ann⁴, b. in England, d. 20 Nov. 1685; m. 29 Apr. 1642,
Robert Chapman of Saybrook, Conn.

Mary, b. in England, d. 29 Jan. 1712; m. 26 Nov. 1646,
Joseph Parsons of Springfield, Mass.

Thomas, b. in England, d. 15 Apr. 1688.

Nathaniel, b. in England, d. 8 Nov. 1654.

Lawrence, b. in England, d. in 1676.

Samuel, b. in England, 1624, d. 23 Mar. 1720.

Sarah, b. about 1636 at Boston Mount, d. 27 Sept. 1705; m.
1st, 20 July 1659, John Scott; m. 2nd, 1690, Samuel
Terry.

Elizabeth, b. about 1637 at Boston Mount; m. 15 Feb. 1669/
70, as his 2nd wife, Sgt. Miles Morgan.

Hannah, b. 1639 at Hartford, Conn. d. 25 Jan. 1662.
Unmarried.

+John, b. 1640 at Hartford, d. 10 Sept. 1702.

John⁴ Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of Thomas and Margaret
Bliss of Hartford, Conn. born about 1640 at Hartford, died 10
Sept. 1702 at Longmeadow; married 7 Oct. 1667 at Springfield,
Mass., Patience Burt, born 18 Aug. 1645, died 25 Oct. 1732,
daughter of Henry and Ulalia Burt of Springfield. In 1672 he re-
moved to Northampton, Mass., was there during his sister Mary's
famous trial for witchcraft, returned to Springfield in 1685 and
removed to Longmeadow where he resided until his death.

Children of John and Patience (Burt) Bliss:

John⁵, b. 7 Sept. 1669, d. 1747.

Nathaniel, b. 26 Jan. 1671, d. 1751.

Thomas, b. 29 Oct. 1673, d. 12 Aug. 1758.

Joseph, b. 1676, d. single, 1 March 1754.

Hannah, b. 16 Nov. 1678; m. 24 May 1705 Henry Wright of
Chicopee, Mass., d. in 1760.

Henry, b. 15 Aug. 1681, d. 30 Nov. 1684.

+Ebenezer, b. 1683, d. 4 Nov. 1761.

Ebenezer⁵ Bliss, of Longmeadow, son of John and Patience (Burt) Bliss, born in 1683, died 4 Nov. 1761; married 23 July 1723, Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Lamb, born 17 June 1695, died 18 May 1768.

Children of Ebenezer and Joanna (Lamb) Bliss:

Joanna⁶, b. 10 Dec. 1723; m. 23 Sept. 1773, Nehemiah Estabrook of Lebanon, N.H. No issue.

+Ebenezer, b. 7 Dec. 1725, d. 2 March 1808.

Noah, b. 12 Jan. 1728, d. 19 July 1750. No issue.

Rebecca, b. 15 Oct. 1729, d. 3 Oct. 1787; m. 12 May 1774, Eli Cooley. No issue.

Stephen, b. 26 Feb. 1723, d. 13 Feb. (Oct. ?) 1806.

Joel, b. 18 June 1734.

John, b. 17 June 1736, d. 13 Feb. 1790.

Eunice, b. 25 June 1739, d. 6 Dec. 1818; m. 22 Feb. 1775, Aaron Day, b. 2 Jan. 1738, d. 17 Jan. 1827, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Bliss) Day of West Springfield.

Children of Aaron and Eunice (Bliss) Day:

Eunice, b. 15 Jan. 1776; m. 10 Sept. 1817, Gad Bliss of Longmeadow.

Aaron, b. 23 Oct. 1777, d. 1779.

Aaron, b. 14 Sept. 1780.

Gad, b. 21 April 1784.

Ebenezer⁶ Bliss, son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Lamb) Bliss, born 7 Dec. 1725, died 2 Mar. 1808; married first in 1752, Mary Booth, born 23 Feb. 1731, died 1 Aug. 1757, daughter of John and Lydia (Chandler) Booth of Enfield, Conn.

Children of Ebenezer and Mary (Booth) Bliss:

Mary⁷, b. 26 Feb. 1753, d. 30 Nov. 1833; m. 6 Dec. 1786, John Ashley of Springfield, Mass.

Lucy, b. 29 Jan. 1755, d. 31 July 1834; m. in Aug. 1776, Dr. John (or Joseph) Clark.

+Noah, b. 9 March 1757, d. 6 Dec. 1816.

married second, 27 Aug. 1760, Abigail Cooley, daughter of Joseph and Mary Cooley of Somers, Conn., born 29 Nov. 1730, died 6 Oct. 1787.

Children of Ebenezer and Abigail (Cooley) Bliss:

Gaius⁷, b. 17 May 1761, d. 24 Dec. 1843.

Gad, b. 29 July 1762, d. 21 Nov. 1845.

Naomi, b. 1 Feb. 1764, d. 27 Oct. 1847.

Enos, b. 25 Nov. 1765, d. 14 Feb. 1852.

Abigail, b. 27 May 1769, d. 13 Aug. 1842.

Anna, b. 14 July 1771, d. 2 June 1834.

Deborah, twin with Anna, d. 8 Sept. 1853.

married, 3rd, in 1790 to Hannah Alvord of Wilbraham, Mass.

Noah⁷ Bliss, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Booth) Bliss, born 9 March 1757, died 6 Dec. 1816; married 11 Feb. 1784, Abigail Cooley, born 19 April 1757, died 9 April 1826, daughter of Stephen and Mary Cooley.

Children of Noah and Abigail (Cooley) Bliss:

Calvin⁸, b. 11 Dec. 1784, d. 24 Feb. 1862.

Walter, b. 21 May 1791, d. 15 Sept. 1793.

Walter, b. 4 Jan. 1796, d. 14 Jan. 1861.

+James, b. 4 June 1797, d. 15 Jan. 1864.

James⁸ Bliss, son of Noah and Abigail (Cooley) Bliss, born 4 June 1797, died 15 Jan. 1864; married 14 May 1819 Eunice Chandler, born 29 Aug. 1797, died 11 May 1882, daughter of Abner and Eunice Chandler.

Children of James and Eunice (Chandler) Bliss:

+Sylvester⁹, b. 7 Sept. 1820, d. 11 May 1887.

Louisa, b. 2 Dec. 1823, d. 29 Dec. 1879; m. 3 Nov. 1847,
Willard A. Bancroft.

¹ Jerusha, b. 23 Dec. 1825; m. 29 June 1853, D. Erskine
Burbank.

Cordelia Ann, b. 14 June 1829, d. 1 Jan. 1907.

Maria Robinson, b. 12 July 1831, d. 1 Dec. 1861; m. 16 Feb. 1859, Dr. Henry Bliss Noble, son of John and Irene (Robinson) Noble, Washington, D.C.

Harriet Sophia, b. 2 Sept. 1833; m. 8 April 1856, Samuel D. Burbank of California, son of Daniel Burbank of Longmeadow.

Eunice Eliza, b. 9 Dec. 1840, d. 25 Mar. 1905.

Sylvester⁹ Bliss, son of James and Eunice (Chandler) Bliss, born 7 Sept. 1820, died 11 May 1887 at Longmeadow; buried in Longmeadow Cemetery; married 27 Sept. 1848, Nancy Catharine Warner, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Brainard) Warner of East Haddam, Conn., born 24 Jan. 1819, died 13 March 1897 at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Children of Sylvester and Nancy Catharine (Warner) Bliss:

Hannah Brainard¹⁰, b. 17 July 1849, d. about 1923; m. a Mr. Fisher and lived in Westfield, Mass. No issue.

+Marilla Chandler, b. 6 May 1853, d. 25 June 1897.

James, b. 29 May 1857, d. 31 Dec. 1895. Harvard 1880. Unmarried.

Hattie Maria, b. 22 Mar. 1862, d. 31 Dec. 1940; buried with parents and brother in Longmeadow, Mass. Unmarried. Lived most of her life with the family of her sister, Marilla Bliss Dayton, in Naugatuck.

Marilla Chandler¹⁰ Bliss

Marilla Chandler Bliss, daughter of Sylvester and Nancy Catharine (Warner) Bliss, born 6 May 1853 at Longmeadow, Mass., died 25 June 1897 at Naugatuck, Conn.; married, 25 Nov. 1880 at Longmeadow, Arthur Hayden Dayton,* son of Andrew Jackson and Henrietta (Hayden) Dayton of East Haddam, Conn., born 24 Nov. 1854, died 16 Nov. 1938 at New Haven, Conn. Both are buried with infant son in Grove Cemetery, Naugatuck. See Chapter VII. Children of Arthur Hayden and Marilla (Bliss) Dayton:

- I. Arthur Bliss¹¹, M.D., born 23 Nov. 1889 at Naugatuck; m. 8 Apr. 1922 at New Haven, Elinor Bliss, dau. of Charles F. and Eliza (Holmes) Bliss.

Children of Arthur Bliss and Elinor (Bliss) Dayton:
Twin sons, Charles Bliss, and Arthur Bliss Jr.,
born 22 Dec. 1922 at Changsha, China. See Chap-
ter VII.

II. Stanley Hayden, b. 21 Aug. 1892, d. 6 June 1893.

*For ancestry of Arthur Hayden Dayton see THE EARLY
DAYTONS AND DESCENDANTS OF HENRY, JR., by Donald Lines
Jacobus and Arthur Bliss Dayton, published by the New Haven
Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Conn., 1959.

IX

FAMILIES RELATED TO THE BLISS FAMILY

Bartlett — Brown — Perry — Pierce

BARTLETT COUSINS

The Bartlett Brothers, Harry and Warren, were cousins of the F. R. Blisses and known to their grandchildren as Uncle Harry and Uncle Warren. Their mother was a "double cousin" of Franklin R. Bliss, as explained below.

Olive Ingraham	married	Ephraim ¹⁰ Bliss
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Asa Ingraham (brother of Olive)	married	Hannah Bliss (sister of Ephraim)
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Lydia Ingraham was "double cousin" to F. R. Bliss (dau. of Hannah and Asa)	(son of Ephraim and Olive)
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Lydia Ingraham grew up in North Adams, Mass. and married Phineas Bartlett. Their children were:

Harry Pomeroy Bartlett, b. July 4 — after 1860

Warren S. Bartlett, b. 3 Sept. 1866.

For account of the Bartlett brothers, see Part II.

BROWN FAMILY OF PITTSFIELD AND COLUMBUS

Abraham Brown of Coventry, R. I., who died in 1749 is the earliest ancestor of whom the family has any record. He had a son, Abraham, b. 1732, d. 1769, and a grandson, Abram. C., b. 1776, d. 1844. A great-grandson, James of Pittsfield, b. 1803, d. 1836; m. 24 Oct. 1824, Mary Greene of Pittsfield, b. 1903, d. 1870. (She married, as her second husband, a Mr. Beals of New Haven, Conn.)

James Brown of Pittsfield. Children:

¹Sarah Jane Brown, b. 24 Sept. 1825 at Pittsfield; m. 16 Feb. 1843, Newell Bliss, son of Ephraim Bliss of Savoy. She died 26 Mar. 1848 at Pittsfield, leaving one child:

i. George Newell¹² Bliss, b. 23 Sept. 1845, d. 27 June 1923.

John Weller Brown, b.1829 at Pittsfield, d.1916 at Columbus, Ohio; m. Sarah Louise Wing, b.1834, d.1916.

Children of John and Sarah (Wing) Brown:

- i. Carrie Brown, b.1852; m. Dr. Thomas C. Hoover and moved to Medford, Mass. Children of Dr. Thomas and Carrie (Brown) Hoover:

- I. Annie Hoover McPherson—Family not traced.
- II. Edna Hoover Morrison—Family not traced.
- III. Mary Hoover Bidwell—Family not traced.
- IV. Thomas C. Hoover, with wife, Gladys (Naramore) Hoover, lives in Medford, 1960.

Children of Tom and Gladys Hoover:

1. Richard Warren, b.1924; married and and living in Lexington. Children:

(1) Richard Jr.

(2) Alan M.

(3) Carol.

2. David Bartlett, b.1928; married and living in Lancaster, Pa., 1960. Children:

(1) Christine.

(2) Elisabeth.

(3) Cynthia Jeanne.

- ii. Frank Newell Brown, married Mary Stokes. Child:

- I. Ruth Parshall Brown, m. Gerald Burnham. Was a classmate of E. B. D. at Vassar. Children:

1. Anne Melinda.

2. Barbara.

3. Marny.

4. Frank.

- iii. William Fell Brown, m. Margaret Sexton. Children:

- I. William Sexton Brown, m. Grace Cockins. Child:

1. Margaret Brown, m. Earl Barnett. Children:

(1) Barbara Brown.

(2) Margaret Beth.

(3) William Earl.

II. Charles Wing Brown, m. 1st, Katharine Gage; m. 2nd Martha Jarvis. Children:

1. Tom Brown, father of Dix, Amy, Becky, Kittie.

2. Richard Brown.

iv. John Beals Brown, m. 1st, Ossie Armstrong; m. 2nd, Elizabeth Willard. Children:

I. Francis.

II. William Willard.

III. John Weller.

v. Mary Evelyn Brown, m. Harry P. Bartlett. See Part II.

vi. Walter T. Brown, m. but no issue.

As shown by the outline above, Mary Eveline Brown (known as May) was own niece of Sarah (Brown) Bliss and first cousin of Sarah's son, George¹² Bliss. She was niece by marriage of Newell¹¹ Bliss and niece "by courtesy" of Newell's brother, Franklin R.¹¹ Bliss whom she called, "Uncle Frank." She married in 1918, Harry Bartlett, son of Lydia Ingraham Bartlett who was a "double cousin" of Franklin R. Bliss and of her Uncle Newell.

A photograph prized by the F. R. Bliss family showed three Brown couples together on their common wedding day. Ann Hoover and Charles McPherson were bride and groom, Anne's parents, Carrie Brown and Dr. Hoover, were celebrating their Silver Wedding, and grandparents, John and Sarah (Wing) Brown, their Golden Wedding.

PERRY FAMILY

For complete record, consult THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PERRY OF LONDON by Bertram Adams, Printed by the Utah Printing Company, Salt Lake City, 1955.

Arthur Latham Perry, Prof. of Political Economy at Williams College, married Mary Smedley, girlhood friend of Eveline Goodnow. The two couples continued to be close friends and to see much of each other throughout their lives.

Children of Arthur L. and Mary (Smedley) Perry:

Grace — did not marry.

Bliss — married Annie Bliss, dau. of the F. R. Bliss
(see Chapter VII and Part II)

Arthur — in business.

+Walter — see below.

Carroll — in the ministry.

Lewis — for many years Headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy. Retired and living in Boston, 1960.

Walter Perry

Walter Perry, son of Arthur Latham and Mary (Smedley) Perry, grew up in Williamstown, Mass. and like all his brothers, went to Williams College. Soon afterward he moved to Ansonia, Conn., and went into business with the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company. He was closely associated with the Charles Bliss family, through the business association, his brother's marriage to Annie Bliss, and ties of friendship. Both families lived in Ansonia when their children were growing up and both later moved to New Haven. Walter married first, Mary Belden Rogers of Derby, Conn. He married second, Elizabeth Morgan of Philadelphia, born 4 Nov. 1879. After retiring as President from the Farrell Company he was appointed Bank Commissioner for the State of Connecticut. He died in 1946. Elizabeth Perry lives in New Haven, 1960. Children of Walter and Mary (Rogers) Perry:

- I. Grace Rogers Perry, b. 25 Sept. 1892; m. Robert Davidson, who is in business in New York City. They live in Summit, N. J., 1960. Children:

1. Emily Davidson, m. Edwin Backer.

Children:

(1) Margaret Grace, b. 1942.

(2) Joan Burdette, b. 1944.

(3) Elizabeth Davidson, b. 1947.

2. Alice Davidson, m. Sabin H. Bingham.

Children:

(1) Robert Sabin, b. 1948.

(2) Richard Holden, b. 1951.

(3) John Rogers, b. 1954.

3. Grace Davidson, m. Freel Hudkins.

Children:

(1) Daniel Freel, b. 1951.

(2) Grace Perry, b. 1953.

(3) Peter Matthews, b. 1954.

(4) Christopher Davidson, b. 1956.

II. Rogers Perry, b. 21 Dec. 1897 m. Lillian Parke
Banker in Collinsville, Conn. and living in Canton
Centre, 1960.

Children of Walter and Elizabeth (Morgan) Perry:

I. Walter Perry Jr., b. 2 Feb. 1915. In business in Provi-
dence, R.I. and living in Barrington, R.I., 1960;
m. Katharine Conant Webb. Children:

1. Nancy Webb, b. 1942.

2. Patricia Morgan, b. 1946.

3. Walter III, b. 1949.

II. Elizabeth Perry, b. 2 Feb. 1915, m. James B. Marsh.
His business is in New York and they live in Al-
pine, N.J., 1960. Children:

1. David Curtis, b. 1944.

2. Elizabeth, b. 1948.

- III. Charles Morgan Perry, Ens. USNR Air Squadron
V.C. 31, b. 28 Aug. 1921; m. Cecelia Horner [now
Mrs. Geo. Clifford]. Gave his life 25 Oct. 1943, at
Quonset Point R.I. "while in performance of his
duty and in the service of his country."

PIERCE FAMILY

Alice Rockwell Pierce, born in 1845, was the daughter of Electra Rockwell, a cousin of Saphronia Rockwell Goodnow (the mother of Eveline G. Bliss) and of Dr. Elbridge G. Pierce who lost his life in the Civil War. While still quite young Alice also lost her mother and two sisters and lived most of the rest of her life in the homes of relatives, a large part of it with the Franklin R. Blisses. Leading a full and useful life, she was always ready to respond as some need for her help developed, but her later years she spent entirely with the Blisses. A first cousin, through her father, of Wilson H. and Elbridge W. Pierce, she was a connecting link between the Pierce and Bliss families. After the death of Franklin Bliss, to whom she had given devoted care for many years, she spent her five remaining years, as an arthritic cripple, in the home of the Charles Blisses. She died early in 1925 and was buried with the F. R. Bliss family in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven.

Given below is a portion of Alice Pierce's family record, showing her parentage and her relationship with other Pierces close to the F. R. Bliss family:

THE PIERCE GENEALOGY (being the Record of the posterity of Thomas Pierce an early inhabitant of Charlestown Village [Woburn] in New England--by Frederick Clifton Pierce, Esq., Press of Chas. Hamilton, 311 Main Street, Worcester, 1882, names as the progenitor of the Pierce family in America, Thomas Pierce who was born in England in 1583/4 and came with his wife, Elizabeth Cole, born 1594, to Charlestown, Mass., in 1633. According to this genealogy, Asa Pierce was of the seventh generation.

Asa⁷ Pierce. Children:

Elbridge G.⁸ Pierce, M.D., b. 26 Aug. 1816 at Hinsdale, Mass., d. 7 Aug. 1862 at Fortress Monroe, Va., where he was serving with the 8th N. Y. Battery, married, 1841, Electra Rockwell, a sister, niece or cousin of Saphrenia (Rockwell) Goodnow, mother of Eveline (Goodnow) Bliss.

Children of Elbridge⁸ and Electra (Rockwell) Pierce:

Frances E.⁹ Pierce, b. 1843, d. 1856.

Alice Rockwell Pierce, b. 18 Mar. 1845, d. 1925.

Electra Pierce, b. 1848, d. 1849.

Asa⁸ Pierce, b. 17 July 1819 at Hinsdale, Mass., d. at Brookfield, Conn., buried at Brookfield where he was pastor of the Congregational Church. Married 24 Oct. 1858, Mary Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y. Children of Asa and Mary (Wilson) Pierce:

+Wilson Howard⁹ Pierce, b. 12 Oct. 1857, d. 1926.

+Elbridge W. Pierce, M.D., 1862, d. 1947.

* * *

Wilson Howard⁹ Pierce, b. 12 1857 at Northford, Conn., d. 1926 at Chicago; m. 1889, Antoinette Bancroft of Galesburg, Ill., b. 1866, d. 1952 at Rockport, Mass. They lived in Waterbury, Conn., where he practiced law, and later in Chicago. To the Bliss and Perry grandchildren of the F. R. Blisses they were "Uncle Wilson" and "Aunt Nettie." Children of Wilson and Nettie Pierce:

I. Catharine Wilson¹⁰ Pierce, b. 28 Feb. 1890 at Waterbury. Formerly Associate Prof. of History of Art at Mt. Holyoke College and Acting Head of the Department. Also, Tutor in Art at Radcliffe College. Living in Cambridge, Mass., 1960.

II. Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, b. 12 Feb. 1892 at Waterbury, d. 17 Aug. 1960 at Albion, Mich; m. 1st, Edith Bickford of Chipping Norton, England, div; m. 2nd, in 1950, Betty Ashcraft of Lakeside, Mich., who d. 11 July 1958. He saw active service in both World Wars. Graduating from Yale in 1913, he taught for a year and then entered Harvard Law School. In May 1917 he left for the first student training camp. He was commissioned a captain in the Infantry and served for two years at Camp Devens. In World War II he enlisted and served with the 59th Armed Infantry, seeing combat service in the Ruhr and central Germany. He practiced law in Chicago for many years, living there and in Evanston. From 1926 to 1950 he was a director, and for ten years president of the

Chicago Urban League. After 1950 he lived in Lakeside, Mich., and in Albion, Mich., where he gave a course in constitutional problems at Albion College. He served in various religious, political and social service organizations.

Child of Elbridge and Edith (Bickford) Pierce:

1. Mary¹¹, b. 1931, m. 28 Dec. 1958, Benson Helprin. Living in Pacific Palisades, Calif., 1960. Children:

- (1) Cathryn Edith¹², b. 21 Nov. 1959.

Elbridge W.⁹ Pierce, M.D., b. 1862, d. 1947 at Meriden, Conn.; married Bess Hubbard of Meriden, b. 1867, d. 1939.

Child of Elbridge and Bess (Hubbard) Pierce:

- I. Walter¹⁰, b. 1901, d. 1933. Married twice.

Child:

1. Gloria¹¹, b. about 1924, m. Phelps Gould of Marion, Conn. Living in Marion, Conn., 1960. Children of Phelps and Gloria (Pierce) Gould:

- (1) Jeffrey¹²

- (2) Alexandra

- (3) Elizabeth

- (4) Arden

X

HOLMES ANCESTORS OF ISRAEL HOLMES

This summary is based upon family records, a letter from the late Samuel J. Holmes of Montclair, N. J., the HISTORY OF WATERBURY by Henry Bronson M.D. 1858, and TOWN AND CITY OF WATERBURY by Joseph Anderson D.D. 1896. The line as given is thought to be reasonably correct though we do not have much definite substantiating evidence about the early generations. It is recorded here for what it may be worth and as a possible help to other investigators.

Francis¹ Holmes, the probable progenitor of Israel Holmes, born in England about 1600, emigrated with his wife, Ann, and son, John, from Beverly, Yorkshire, England to Stamford, Conn., previous to 1648.

John² Holmes, born in England in 1635, was in Greenwich, Conn., and in Stamford in 1648. He married, 3 Dec. 1659, Rachel Waterbury, daughter of John and Rose Waterbury. He was one of twenty-four settlers in Stamford to remove to and become founders of Bedford, N. Y., and died there in 1729.

Children of John and Rachel (Waterbury) Holmes:

John³, b. 8 Oct. 1660, probably d. in infancy.

Mary, b. 25 Sept. 1662.

+Stephen, b. 14 Jan. 1664.

Rachel, b. 7 Dec. 1669.

John, b. 18 Oct. 1670.

Stephen³ Holmes, born 14 Jan. 1664/5 at Stamford, died 15 May 1710; married 18 Nov. 1686, Mary Hobby (Hobbe), daughter of John Hobby. She died after 1741.

Children of Stephen and Mary [Hobbe], Holmes:

Jonathan⁴, b. 1687, d. 1749.

+Benjamin.

Benjamin⁴ Holmes — Living in Greenwich 1721. Had a guardian at the age of 13.

Child of Benjamin:

+Reuben⁵, b. 1732 at Greenwich.

Reuben⁵ Holmes, born 1732, died 16 Apr. 1808; married first, Mary Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown; married second, Ruth Wood, daughter of John Wood.

Children of Reuben and Mary (Brown) Holmes:

Susannah⁶, b. 14 July 1759.

Absolom, b. 3 Aug. 1761.

Children of Reuben and Ruth (Wood) Holmes:

Mary⁶, b. 4 Jan. 1763.

Benjamin, b. 28 May 1764.

Stephen, b. 18 Oct. 1765.

Ruth, b. 20 Dec. 1766.

Jonathan (?), b. 1767.

+Israel, b. 20 Dec. 1768.

Silas, b. 16 Feb. 1770.

Reuben, b. 11 Aug. 1772.

[Town clerks' Records of Greenwich, Conn.]

Israel⁶ Holmes, born 20 Dec. 1768 at Greenwich, Conn., died 11 May 1802 at Demerara, South America; buried in Waterbury; married 9 Sept. 1793, Sarah Judd, born 18 Nov. 1771, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Bede (Hopkins) Judd. Capt. Judd was probably descended from Deacon Thomas Judd who emigrated from England about 1634 to Cambridge, Mass., and thence to Farmington, Conn. See Part II.

Line from "Deacon Judd of Farmington"

Lt. Thomas² Judd, b. 1638, d. 1702.

John³ Judd, d. 1717; m. Hannah Hikcox.

Lt. John⁴ Judd, b. 1699; m. Mercy
Bronson.

Capt. Samuel⁵ Judd, b. 1734; m. Bede
Hopkins, dau. of Isaac and Mercy

(Hikcox) Hopkins.

Sarah⁶ Judd, b.18 Nov. 1771.

Children of Israel⁶ and Sarah (Judd) Holmes:

Samuel⁷ Judd, b.28 Oct. 1794, d.1 May 1867. See foreword.

Sally Hannah, b.27 Apr. 1796, d.9 Sept. 1815.

Reuben, Capt. USA, b.11 Feb. 1798, d.4 Nov. 1833 at
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Ruth Wood, b.26 Apr. 1799, d.24 Apr. 1880; m.1st, S.G.
Humiston; m.2nd, Preserve Carter.

+Israel, b.19 Dec. 1800, d.15 July 1874.

Timothy Miles, b.20 Mar. 1802, d.23 Aug. 1868.

* * *

A considerable amount of data about the Holmes Family was collected by Samuel Judd⁹ Holmes of Montclair, N.J., and this is now in the hands of his son, Arthur B. Holmes of Arlington, Va. The following outline shows their branch of Israel's family.

Samuel Judd⁷ Holmes, eldest son of Israel⁶ and Sarah (Judd) Holmes, and older brother of Israel⁷, b.28 Oct. 1794, d.1 May 1867; m.2 May 1822, Lucinda Todd, b.7 Mar. 1796 at Cheshire, Conn., d.18 Apr. 1876 at Waterbury, Conn.

Samuel⁸, son of Samuel and Lucinda (Todd) Holmes, b.30 Nov. 1824 at Waterbury, d.9 Dec. 1897 at Montclair, N.J.; m.13 June 1856 at Marlboro, Mass., Mary Howe Goodale, b.12 Nov. 1829, d.24 Mar. 1900 at Montclair, N.J.

Samuel Judd⁹ Holmes, b.18 Oct. 1859 at New York, N.Y., d.16 Jan. 1932 at Montclair; m.23 Sept. 1916, Sarah Josephine Brautigan, b.14 Oct. 1860 at Jersey City, N.J., d.1 Sept. 1935 at Montclair. He was of the same generation as Eliza Slade Holmes and her second cousin, their fathers having been first cousins and their grandfathers, brothers. Children of Samuel Judd and Sarah (Brautigan) Holmes:

† Arthur Brautigan¹⁰ Holmes, b.1 Oct. 1888.

Warren Holmes.

XI

ISRAEL⁷ HOLMES

Israel⁷ Holmes, son of Israel and Sarah (Judd) Holmes, born 19 Dec. 1800 at Waterbury, Conn., died 15 July 1874 at Waterbury and was buried in Riverside Cemetery. He married, 2 June 1825, Ardelia Crode Hayden, born 25 Dec. 1806, died 15 Apr. 1887. She was the daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Shepard) Hayden of Waterbury. For biographical accounts of Israel and the Holmes Family see Part II. See also THE TOWN AND CITY OF WATERBURY by the Rev. Joseph Anderson.

Children of Israel and Ardelia (Hayden) Holmes:

Hannah Ardelia⁸, b. 23 Mar. 1826, d. 25 Feb. 1833.

Olive Margaret, b. 27 Apr. 1828, d. 25 Feb. 1833.

+Eliza Jennet, b. 26 Sept. 1830, d. after 1883.

+Charles Edward Latimer, b. 15 May 1832, d. 28 Apr. 1884.

Hannah Margaret, b. 20 May 1838, d. 1844.

Israel, b. 1 May 1841, d. 17 Oct. 1843.

Reuben, b. 14 Jan. 1843, d. 10 Sept. 1843.

+Margaret, b. 20 Sept. 1844, d. 1914.

+Ardelia Esther, b. 6 May 1848, d. 2 Nov. 1916.

XII

ELIZA JENNET⁸ HOLMES AND THE LASHAR FAMILYEliza Jennet⁸ Holmes

Eliza Jennet, daughter of Israel and Ardelia (Hayden) Holmes, was born 26 Sept. 1830 at Waterbury, Conn. She married Capt. Edward Augustus Terrell, U.S.N., but the marriage ended in divorce. Eliza lived near her family in Bridgeport, Conn., and was known as Mrs. Holmes.

Child of Eliza J. Holmes:

+Edith⁹ Holmes, b. 6 May, 1867; d. 7 May 1942.

Edith⁹ Holmes Lashar

Edith Holmes, born 6 May 1867 at Boston, Mass., died 7 May 1942 at New Haven, Conn.; married 28 Sept. 1893 at Bridgeport, Conn., Thomas Benton Lashar, son of Benjamin Franklin Lashar, who was born 28 Mar. 1869 at Bridgeport and died 24 Dec. 1930 at Mt. Dora, Fla. Both were buried in Fairfield, Conn. She lived in Bridgeport where her husband was in the silver business and later in Fairfield, Conn., but spent the winters at Mt. Dora. Edith Holmes and her cousin Eliza Holmes went together to Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn., and roomed with two friends from Wilmington, Del., Nan Warner, (later Mrs. Frank Edsall) and Anne du Pont (later Mrs. William Peyton). All four had been born in the same year. They remained close friends throughout their lives and attended a school celebration together fifty five years after their arrival at Farmington.

Children of Thomas and Edith (Holmes) Lashar:

- I. Thomas¹⁰ Holmes, b. 1 Sept. 1894 at Bridgeport; m. 1st, Lavonne LaDue of Mt. Dora, Fla., div.; m. 2nd, 10 Jan. 1942 at Forest Hills, N. Y., Josie Mott, dau. of Fenton Edgar and Grace (Welbourne) Mott, b. 10 June 1903 at Logan, Iowa. He is a research metallurgist and science teacher, living in South Norwalk, Conn., 1960.

Child of Thomas and Lavonne (LaDue) Lashar:

1. George¹¹ Holmes, b. 2 April 1935 at Mt. Dora; living at Charlotte, N. C., where he

is working for the Du Pont Company in
Personnel and Public Relations, 1960.

II. Conrad Hayden¹⁰, b. 23 May 1900 at Bridgeport. 1st marriage ended in div., no issue; m. 2nd, 30 Oct. 1931 at Littleton, N.H., Mary Lang (Jewell) Bullard, b. at Manchester, dau. of Winfield Scott and Charlotte (Lane) Jewell. Living in Binghampton, N.Y., where Conrad is in business, 1960. Child of Conrad and Mary (Jewell) Lashar, born at Binghampton:

1. Constance Hayden¹¹, b. 30 June 1939; m. 17 Sept. 1960 at Binghampton, Frank Albert Baumann, III, son of Frank A., Jr. and Caroline Elna (Yetter) Baumann of Binghampton.

As Conrad and Mary Lashar are both descendants of the same Great Grandfather Hayden, her children by her former marriage are related by more than marriage to their step-father and are listed here. Children of Mary (Jewell) and 1st husband, Raymond Camp Bullard of Fairfield.

Martha Jane Bullard, b. 24 Jan. 1927; m. Sept. 1950, Robert Kimball Dennis. Children:

Pamela Dorothy, b. 1952.

Darby King, b. 1954.

Robert Kimball, Jr., b. 1955.

Payson Bullard, b. 1959.

Patricia Jewell Bullard, b. 25 Jan. 1929; m. Sept. 1951, Rodman Francis Allen. Children:

Karen Bullard, b. 1953.

Charlotte Jewell, b. 1956.

Rodman Francis, Jr., b. 1958.

XIII

COL. C. E. L.⁸ HOLMES FAMILYCol. C. E. L.⁸ Holmes

Charles Edward Latimer Holmes, son of Israel and Ardelia (Hayden) Holmes, born 15 May 1832 at Waterbury, Conn., died 28 April 1884 at Ansonia and was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury. He married, first about 1860, Mary E. Steele, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Turner) Steele of East Bloomfield, N. Y. She died at East Bloomfield, 23 March 1862 and was buried in the Holmes lot in Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury. He married, second, on 1 Jan. 1866, Annie E. Slade, daughter of William and Eliza (Green) Slade of Ansonia, who was born 5 April 1841 and died 6 Sept. 1927 at Woodmont, Conn. In 1886 Annie Holmes became the second wife of George Pierce Cowles of Ansonia. See Chapter XVI. For biography of Col. Holmes see Part II.

Child of C. E. Latimer and Mary (Steele) Holmes:

Mary I.⁹, b. 5 Feb. 1862, d. 17 Apr. 1862 at East Bloomfield, N. Y. Buried in Holmes lot, Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, Conn.

Child of C. E. Latimer and Annie (Slade) Holmes:

+Eliza Slade, b. 28 Dec. 1866, d. 11 Aug. 1947.

Eliza⁹ Holmes Bliss

Eliza Slade Holmes, daughter of Col. Charles Edward Latimer and Annie (Slade) Holmes, born 28 Dec. 1866, died 11 Aug. 1947 at New Haven, Conn. She married 28 Dec. 1887 at Ansonia, Conn., Charles Franklin Bliss, son of Franklin R. and Eveline (Goodnow) Bliss of New Haven. He was born 7 June 1858, and died 7 Jan. 1947 at New Haven. They lived at Ansonia and New Haven, and were buried in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven.

Children, born at Ansonia:

I. Elinor¹⁰, b. 10 Dec. 1892; m. Arthur Bliss Dayton.

II. Margaret, b. 23 Feb. 1901; m. H. Frank Bozyan.

For data about the six grandchildren of Charles and Eliza Bliss see Chapter VII. For biographical notes of her family see Part II.

XIV

MARGARET HOLMES FRANCISCO

Margaret⁸ Holmes

Margaret Holmes, daughter of Israel and Ardelia (Hayden) Holmes, born 20 Sept. 1844 at Waterbury or Wolcottville, Conn., died at Rutland, Vt.; married in 1863 Judson Francisco, son of John and Mary (Sampson) Francisco, born 5 Aug. 1835 at West Haven, Vt., died 6 Oct. 1913 at Rutland. President of North West Commercial College at Fort Wayne, Ind., 1859-1864, and of Pennsylvania College of Trade and Finance at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1864, Mr. Francisco then returned to Vermont and established an insurance business in Rutland. He published several articles on electric lighting and other business matters. Mrs. Francisco shared with one or both sons the interest in writing and "verse making" she inherited from both of her parents.

Children of Judson and Margaret (Holmes) Francisco:

Israel Holmes⁹, b. 13 May 1866, d. 19 Nov. 1917 at Rutland; m. 1 June 1897, Estelle Tytler, dau. of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Edwin Tytler of New York City, b. 8 Sept. 1878. Israel was in business with his father. His widow married Albert White Edson and lives in Rutland, 1960.

Don Carlos⁹, b. on Easter Sunday 1879 at Rutland, d. on Easter Sunday, April 1907, following a brief illness. Learning that his illness was peritonitis following appendicitis and that emergency surgery was required, he was married just before the operation to his fiance, Florence Hover of New York City. He did not survive the operation. His widow died about 1923 and is buried with the Holmes family in Rutland. Don Carlos was part owner and manager of a hotel on Lake St. Catherine. A baritone soloist, he was also actively interested in amateur theatre and was once a member of William Gillette's company in the play, "Secret Service."

XV

ARDELIA⁸ HOLMES EDWARDS AND FAMILYArdelia⁸ Holmes Edwards

Ardelia Esther Holmes, daughter of Israel and Ardelia (Hayden) Holmes, born 6 May 1848 at Waterbury, Conn., died 2 Nov. 1916 at Bridgeport, Connecticut. She married 1 Feb. 1872, George Clarke Edwards, born 29 June 1846 at Watertown, Conn., died 23 Sept. 1919 at Bridgeport, son of Charles Goodwin and Sarah Maria (Foot) Edwards. He lived in Bridgeport and was President of the 'Holmes and Edwards Silver Company', which he and his wife's brother-in-law, Col. Holmes, had organized, and which later became a part of the International Silver Company of Meriden, Conn. On 4 April 1918 he married, as his second wife, Annie McNeil Booth, born 2 June 1866, died 29 Oct. 1953, widow of the Rev. Louis Norman Booth who died in 1907.

Child of George C. and Ardelia (Holmes) Edwards:

+George Holmes⁹ Edwards, b. 26 Feb. 1881.

George Holmes⁹ Edwards

George Holmes Edwards, born 26 Feb. 1881 at Binghampton, N. Y., married 26 April 1910 at Bridgeport, Conn., Cornelia Clark Barker, daughter of Ralph and Eugenia Freer (Robinson) Barker of Bridgeport, who was born 21 Aug. 1882 and died 7 Dec. 1949. A manufacturer, in the silver business at Bridgeport and Meriden, he is retired and living at Fairfield, Conn., 1960.

Child of George Holmes and Cornelia (Barker) Edwards:

- I. Cornelia Esther¹⁰, b. 6 May 1911 at Bridgeport; m.
29 April 1938 at Bridgeport, Paul Alva Harper,
son of George Alva and Alice (Beach) Harper,
b. 18 Sept. 1904 at Watertown, Conn. Living in
Baltimore where he is Professor of Public Health
Administration at Johns Hopkins University, 1960.
Children, born at Baltimore:

1. Cornelia Esther¹¹, b. 30 April 1949.
2. Paul Edwards, b. 20 June 1950.
3. Eugenia Barker, b. 2 Aug. 1951.

XVI

FAMILIES RELATED TO THE HOLMES FAMILY

Hayden — Green — Slade — Hill — Alling — Eaton — Cowles

NOTES ON THE HAYDEN FAMILY

From family Bible belonging to George Edwards, a record furnished by Minnie Kingsbury Hurd, and Joseph Anderson's
TOWN AND CITY OF WATERBURY

Daniel Hayden, son of Josiah of Williamsburgh, Mass., was born 25 Mar. 1780 at Braintree, Mass.; moved to Williamsburg when seven years old, to Springfield, Mass., at seventeen where he worked at the gunsmith trade, to Pawtucket, R.I., to work in the only cotton manufacture of that time in the United States. He went back to Williamsburg to erect the first cotton mill in a western Massachusetts village which became 'Haydensville.' He came to Waterbury, Conn., in 1817 and married, 20 Aug. 1801, Abigail Shepard b. 1 Apr. 1775, daughter of Major Joseph Shepard of Foxborough, Mass., a Revolutionary officer.
Children of Daniel and Abigail (Shepard) Hayden:

+Joseph Shepard Hayden, b. 31 July 1802.

+Abby Hughes Hayden, b. 27 Nov. 1804.

+Ardelia Crode Hayden, b. 25 Nov. 1806; m. Israel Holmes.

Sylvia Elizabeth Hayden, d. when 9 years old.

+Harriet Hodges Hayden, b. 3 Nov. 1812.

* * *

Joseph Shepard Hayden. Children:

i. Edward Shepard Hayden who died in California.

ii. Hiram Washington Hayden of Waterbury. Inventor of the 'spinning' process by which metal is made into cup shaped articles. M. Pauline Migeon;

Children:

Florentine Hayden.

Edward S. Hayden. Children:

Pauline and Rose

Abby Hughes Hayden, b. 27 Nov. 1804 at Providence, R.I.; m. 25 Jan. 1827, John Southmayd Kingsbury, b. 18 Nov. 1801 in Waterbury, d. 8 June 1888. Children:

- i. James Kingsbury, d. at 3 yrs.
- ii. George Bronson Kingsbury, b. 6 Sept. 1829, d. 12 Mar. 1898; m. 9 Apr. 1870, Minnie Amelia Parmelee, b. 4 July 1848 at East Bloomfield, N.Y., d. 5 Feb. 1872. Child:
Minnie Parmelee Kingsbury, m. 1 July 1908, George Benjamin Hurd. Child:
Mary Abby Hurd, b. 15 Dec. 1909, d. 26 Mar. 1937. Was a minister.
- iii. Marcia Abigail Kingsbury, b. 1 May 1831, m. 1st, Reuben Ware, d. 1860; m. 2nd Benjamin D. LeFevre. Children:
Howard Ware, b. 25 Dec. 1857, d. 5 June 1944.
Edith LeFevre, b. 1 Jan. 1875, m. Banks Bouton. Child:
Marcia Edith Bouton, b. 13 Jan. 1899.
- iv. Sylvia Elizabeth Kingsbury, b. 7 Sept. 1833; m. Elizer D. Griggs. Children:
Sylvia Elizabeth Griggs, m. Hamilton Pride, d. about 1896.
Jane Kingsbury Griggs, m. Arthur E. Colley. Child:
Sylvia Colley, b. 1894 (?), m. Eugene Morrison, M.D. Children:
Eugene, Jane, and Margaret Morrison.
- v. James Daniel Kingsbury, who died in infancy.
- vi. Harriet Ardelia Kingsbury, b. 15 June 1839, d. 3 Apr. 1923; m. 8 June 1876, Charles S. Phelps of East Bloomfield, N.Y. She lived with "Aunt Harriet" Steele during the last years of Aunt Harriet's life.
- vii. Abbie Sarah Eliza Kingsbury, b. 20 June 1842, d. 26 Mar. 1924.

viii. John James Daniel Kingsbury, b. 27 July 1845. d. 21 July 1914.

Ardelia Crode Hayden who married Israel Holmes. Dates and children listed elsewhere. See Chapter XI.

Harriet Hodges Hayden, b. 3 Nov. 1812 in Haydensville, near Williamsburgh, Mass., d. 19 July 1911 at East Bloomfield, N. Y. M. 1st, Morris Newton who died at East Bloomfield about 1875, m. 2nd, Hiram Steele of East Bloomfield about 1880. She spent her married life in East Bloomfield. She was the "Aunt Harriet" of C. E. L. Holmes. When she married Hiram Steele she became the wife of the father of Latimer Holmes' first wife, Mary Steele, but this was nearly twenty years after the death of Mary Steele Holmes.

THE SLADE FAMILY

William Reed Slade, father of Annie E. Slade Holmes, born 7 Feb. 1801, died 22 May 1881 at Ansonia, Conn. He married Eliza Green, born 4 July 1811, died 24 Feb. 1886. Both were buried with infant daughter in Pine Grove Cemetery, Ansonia.

In 1899 an effort was made to trace the ancestry of William Reed Slade. Data was secured from state and Revolutionary records, church and town records in Darien and Norwalk, Conn., visits to cemeteries in Amenia, N. Y., and Sharon, Conn., which suggested that his mother, Lucy Reed was probably descended from a John Reed who came from England in 1633 to settle in Norwalk or Darien, and that his father, William, was probably the son of a William Slade, weaver, who came from England to Hebron, Lebanon and Windsor, Conn. It seems more than likely that "William Slade, weaver" who settled in this part of Conn. might have had a grandson, William, who was a woollen manufacturer in the same part of the state.

Mrs. William Reed Slade was Eliza Green from Canaan, Conn. Harriet Green, mother of the "Thompson cousins" who lived in Torrington, Conn., whose oldest child was born in Canaan, must have been either Eliza's sister or first cousin, for the children of these two visited back and forth and called each other "cousin."

Other cousins were Sue Green, and Mary, wife of Bronson Tuttle of Naugatuck, Conn. But to trace these relationships is beyond the scope of this record which is concerned primarily with the Bliss and Holmes families.

At one time William Reed Slade had a woolen mill near Norfolk, Conn., but the family home was in Wolcottville or Torrington where the three daughters grew up. Later they all moved to Ansonia, Conn., and it was probably here that each of the girls married. Children of William R. and Eliza (Green) Slade:

+Charlotte Slade, b. 1840, or earlier, d. 1 Oct. 1921 at Montclair, N. J.

+Annie Eliza Slade, b. 5 April 1841, d. 6 Sept. 1927.

Gertrude Slade, b. after 1841, d. about 1914; m. Thomas Woodruff of Thomaston, Conn., whose business was the Seth Thomas Clock Company. They had no children but sometimes had nieces living with them. She spent much time travelling with her two sisters. See Part II, Chapter III.

Josephine Slade, b. 19 June 1846, d. 17 Sept. 1855.

* * *

Charlotte Slade Hill

Charlotte Slade, daughter of William R. and Eliza (Green) Slade, born probably at Wolcottville, Conn., lived in Ansonia, Conn., and married Charles Hill. They lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. and she later lived in Montclair, N. J., where she died 1 Oct. 1921. Children of Charles and Charlotte (Slade) Hill:

+Josephine Hill, b. 7 Oct. 1861, d. 8 May 1956.

Kitty Hill, b. 23 Jan. 1864, d. 19 Sept. 1933; lived with her sister, Josephine Alling in Montclair, N. J., buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Ansonia, Conn.

+Charlotte Hill, b. 28 April 1866 at Ansonia, Conn., d. 5 Oct. 1950 at Montclair, N. J., buried in Montclair, N. J.

* * *

Josephine, daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Slade) Hill, born 7 Oct. 1861 at Ansonia, died 8 May 1956 at Montclair, N. J.; married Charles H. Alling of Derby, Conn., who died 21 Mar. 1889. Both buried in Derby. After the death of her husband she made

her home with her parents and family. Children of Charles and Josephine (Hill) Alling:

I. Kenneth Slade Alling, b. 23 May 1887; m. 14 April 1925, Elizabeth Whittlesey. Was in business in New York City and later at Wilton, Conn. Living in Wilton, 1960.

II. Charles Booth Alling, b. 4 Aug. 1888; m. 27 Apr. 1920 at Montclair, N. J., Esther Kelsey, dau. of Horatio Nelson and Burnette (Bloomer) Kelsey, b. 22 Sept. 1894. Lawyer practicing in Montclair and New York City. Living in Montclair, N. J., 1960.

Children of Charles B. and Esther (Kelsey) Alling:

1. Charles Booth Alling, Jr., b. 7 July 1921; m. 23 Aug. 1952 at Kennebunk, Me., Abigail McMaster of New York City. In business in New York and living there, 1960.

Children:

(1) Charlotte Parsons, b. 14 Nov. 1954.

(2) Elizabeth Dwight, b. 26 Oct. 1955.

(3) Abigail Kingsley, b. 12 Oct. 1959.

2. Prudence Kelsey Alling, b. 3 Feb. 1923, d. 12 Aug. 1944.

3. Joan Alling, b. 23 Mar. 1924; m. 12 June 1948 at Montclair, John M. Wuerth. Living at Fullerton, Calif., 1960. Children:

(1) Virginia Mitchell, b. 18 April 1952.

(2) Katherine Shelley, b. 26 Jan. 1954.

(3) Patricia Kelsey, b. 27 Jan. 1958.

4. Elizabeth Josephine Alling, b. 19 Sept. 1926 at New Haven, Conn.; m. 12 Dec. 1959 at Montclair, Edward Shove of Watertown, Conn. Living in Watertown, 1960.

* * *

Charlotte Hill, daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Slade) Hill, born 28 April 1866 at Ansonia, Conn., died 5 Oct. 1950 at Montclair, N. J.; married 16 Oct. 1890 at Brooklyn, N. Y., Herbert

Arthur Eaton, born 19 Nov. 1864 at Brooklyn, died 2 April 1927. His business was in New York City and they made their home in Montclair, N.J. Children of Herbert A. and Charlotte (Hill) Eaton, all born at Montclair:

- I. Philip Hill Eaton, b.1892, d. in infancy.
- II. Charlotte Louise Eaton, b.18 June 1893; m.10 June 1922 at Montclair, William Oakley Conway, b.12 Apr. 1891, d.27 Apr. 1940. Lived in New York City where both were in business, she in editorial work on newspapers and magazines. Retired and living in Woodstock, Vt., 1960.
- III. Gertrude Elaine Eaton, b.7 Apr. 1897; m.5 Feb. 1921 at Montclair, Chester Reid Underhill, b.5 Mar. 1898, at Brooklyn, d.7 Oct. 1958. He was a radio officer, Lieutenant in the Merchant Marine. She is in business and living at Collingswood, N.J., 1960. Children of Chester R. and Gertrude Elaine (Eaton) Underhill:

1. Bradford Burleigh Underhill, b.13 Nov. 1921; m.1st, 18 Dec. 1943, Elizabeth Power, div.; m.2nd, 30 Dec. 1946, Patricia E.F. Clarke. He is in business engineering and lives in Weston, Mass., 1960.
Children:

(1) Robert Reid, b.28 July 1945.

(2) Walter Wade, b.7 Oct. 1947.

Children of Bradford and Patricia (Clarke) Underhill:

(1) Curtis Clarke, b.4 Oct. 1950, d.3 Dec. 1956.

(2) Stephen Stewart, b.11 Mar. 1955.

2. Barbara Lois Underhill, b.16 July 1923; m.25 Apr. 1948, Owen Rowe Conlin, b.20 Sept. 1920. Living in Medford Lakes, N.J., 1960. Children:

(1) John Owen, b.28 June 1954.

(2) Thomas Rowe, b.3 Mar. 1957.

(3) Barry Eugene, b. 28 Aug. 1958.

3. Elaine Eaton, Underhill, b. 15 Dec. 1928; m. 15 Nov. 1953, Robert Lee Palmer, b. 17 May 1930. Living in Collingswood, N.J., 1960. Children:

(1) Jeffrey Lee, b. 26 Feb. 1955.

(2) Gregory Robert, b. 3 Dec. 1956.

(3) Russell Reid, b. 26 Apr. 1960.

(4) Ellen Elaine, b. 26 Apr. 1960.

IV. Barbara Eaton, b. 14 July 1899; m. 11 Apr. 1937 at New York City, Robert Engler of Henderson, Ky., b. 15 June 1896. Both are in business in Florida. She is an interior decorator, and they are living in Daytona Beach, 1960.

Children of Robert and Barbara (Eaton) Engler:

1. Eaton, b. 5 Dec. 1938; with U.S. Army in Germany, 1960.

2. Evalyne, b. 4 Mar. 1942 at New York; m. 23 Sept. 1958, Claude McGuffey, Jr. Living in Ormond Beach, Fla., 1960. Child.

(1) Dana, b. 14 Aug. 1959.

V. Herbert Arthur Eaton, Jr., b. 27 Dec. 1900. Married and has children, but not traced.

VI. Virginia Eaton, b. 23 Dec. 1905; m. 1st, 12 May 1926, Robert Gilfeather, div; m. 2nd, 13 Aug. 1937 Norman Weeks, M.D. Housemother and administrative assistant in private school, 1960. Living in Woodstock. Child of Virginia and Robert Gilfeather:

1. Deronde Gilfeather, b. 7 Feb. 1928; m. 31 Jan. 1948, at Montclair, George Winne, b. 31 Mar. 1922. Living in Butler, N.J., 1960. Children:

(1) Wendy, b. 8 Nov. 1948.

(2) Jeffrey Allen, b. 30 July 1950.

(3) Charlotte Hill, b. 22 April. 1953.

(4) George, b. 14 Oct. 1955.

Children of Virginia and Norman Weeks:

1. Kendall Worth Weeks, b. 8 Jan. 1939. With
U. S. Navy, 1960.

2. Darren Barton Weeks, b. 19 Nov. 1941.
Student, 1960.

ANNIE SLADE HOLMES AND THE COWLES FAMILY

Annie Eliza Slade, daughter of William and Eliza (Green) Slade, born 5 Apr. 1841 at Wolcottville, Conn., died 6 Sept. 1927 at Woodmont, Conn.; married first, 1 Jan. 1866, Col. Charles E. L. Holmes, born 15 May 1832 at Waterbury, Conn., died 28 Apr. 1884 at Ansonia, Connecticut. See Part II.

She married second, 13 May 1886, George Pierce Cowles of Ansonia, born 14 Mar. 1816, died 21 Oct. 1887, whose first wife was Charlotte Abernathy, born 2 Oct. 1820, died 12 June 1884. Buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Ansonia.

Child of Col. C. E. L. and Annie (Slade) Holmes:

Eliza Slade Holmes, b. 28 Dec. 1866, d. 11 Aug. 1947; m.
Charles F. Bliss. Through this marriage Annie Cowles became the grandmother of Elinor Bliss (Dayton) and Margaret Bliss (Bozyan) and great grandmother of their children, Arthur and Charles Dayton, and Elinor, Gladys, Margaret and Arakel Bozyan. See Part I, Chapter VII and Part II, Chapter III.

Step-children of Annie (Slade) (Holmes) Cowles. Children of George Pierce and Charlotte (Abernathy) Cowles:

Alfred Abernathy Cowles, who moved to New York City and had two sons:

I. Russell A., who remained in New York. Not traced.

II. Fred A., who moved to Oregon and Calif. Not traced.

Charles Abernathy Cowles, b. 29 Sept. 1858, d. 8 Aug. 1938; m. 1st, 8 June 1887, Louise, dau. of Hubbell Pierce

Terry of Holyoke, Mass., born 5 June 1863, d. 5 Dec. 1915; m. 2nd, Grace E. Gilman, b. 22 Apr. 1878, d. 10 Jan. 1958. Children of Charles A. and Louise (Terry) Cowles, born at Ansonia:

I. Ely Cowles, b. 19 Feb. 1890, d. 26 Jan. 1929.
Unmarried.

II. Charlotte Cowles, b. 21 Jan. 1892; m. 16 June 1915, James Harold Root, M.D., of Waterbury. Pediatrician. Living in Watertown, Conn., 1960.
Child of J. Harold and Charlotte (Cowles) Root:

1. James H. Root, Jr., M.D., b. 24 March 1916 at Boston, Mass.; m. 5 Mar. 1960, Helen Tucker Green. He is a pediatrician and living in Watertown, 1960. Child:

(1) James Harold Root III, b. 7 April 1961.

III. George Pierce Cowles, b. 11 Oct. 1899, d. 24 Apr. 1957; m. May 1923, Marjorie Manning of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was in business and their home was in Framingham, Mass., where his widow is living, 1960.
Children of George P. and Marjorie (Manning) Cowles:

1. Jane Sherman Cowles, b. June 1927; m. Vernon Hall Parmenter. Living in Framingham, 1960. Children:

(1) Priscilla Ann, b. July 1946.

(2) Marjorie Jane, b. Mar. 1948.

(3) Vernon Hall, b. June 1951.

(4) Nancy Louise, b. Nov. 1952.

(5) Susan Elizabeth, b. July 1956.

2. Terry Louise Cowles, b. June 1927. For several years she served as Secretary to the Rector of Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn. She is a student, 1960.

William Abernathy Cowles, b. 12 Feb. 1860, d. 16 Sept. 1838. He married twice. His second wife was Mary (Mitchell) Wallace, b. 17 Apr. 1859, d. 19 Feb. 1933. Both buried in Cowles lot, Pine Grove Cemetery, Ansonia. Child by first wife:

- I. Lewis Cowles who married Alice Harder of Waterbury and had one son Traver A. Cowles, married and living in Pine Orchard, Conn., 1960.

Step-sons. Children of Mary M. (Wallace) Cowles:

- I. Mitchell Wallace of Waterbury, Conn.
- II. John Wallace (dec.) of New Haven, Conn.



Col. C. E. L. Holmes (1832-1884)



Annie Slade Holmes Cowles (1841-1927)



June 14, 1894

Wedding day of Helen Bliss and John H. Gray, and Fortieth anniversary of the wedding of Franklin and Eveline Bliss.

Back row: Miles Snyder, Annie Bliss Perry, Charles F. Bliss, Grace Bliss Snyder, Bliss Perry holding Margaret Perry.

Front row: Elinor Bliss on lap of Eliza Bliss, Alice Snyder, Helen Bliss (the bride), John Gray (the groom), Franklyn Snyder, Franklin Bliss holding Constance Perry, Edward Snyder and Eveline Goodno Bliss.



Golden Wedding Celebration, Summer of 1904

At the home of the Bliss Perrys, Greensboro, Vermont

Rear row, standing: Eliza Bliss, Miles Snyder, Alice Snyder, Bliss Perry, John H. Gray.

Middle row, seated: Charles F. Bliss holding Margaret Bliss, Grace Bliss Snyder, Eveline G. Bliss, Franklin R. Bliss, Arthur Bliss Perry, Annie Bliss Perry, James Bliss Gray, Helen Bliss Gray, Eveline Gray.

Front row, seated: Edward Snyder, Elinor Bliss, Franklyn Bliss Snyder, Constance Goodnow Perry, Margaret S. Perry.



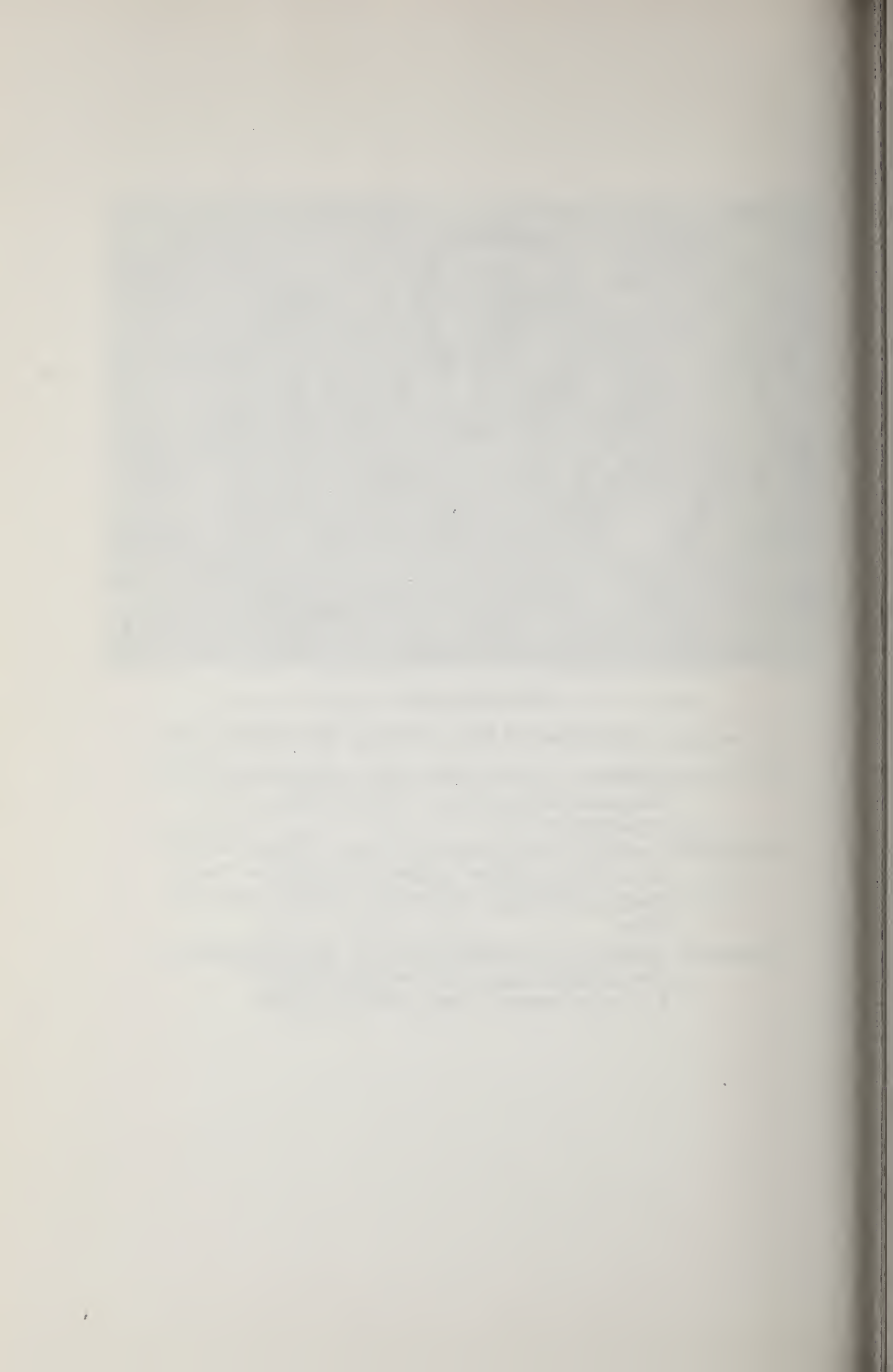
Christmas 1932

At the home of the Charles Bliss Family, New Haven, Conn.

Back row, standing: Arthur Bliss Perry, Margaret Perry, Margaret Bliss Bozyan, Alice Snyder, Elinor Bliss Dayton.

Middle row, seated: Arthur Hayden Dayton, Bliss Perry, Eliza Holmes Bliss holding Elinor Bliss Bozyan, Charles F. Bliss, Annie Bliss Perry, Hattie M. Bliss.

Front row, seated: Arthur Bliss Dayton, Jr., Constance Perry Woodward, Charles Bliss Dayton, H. Frank Bozyan, Arthur Bliss Dayton.



PART TWO

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

XVII

ISRAEL HOLMES AND EARLY INDUSTRIES OF WATERBURY

THE TOWN AND CITY OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, edited by Joseph Anderson, D.D. and published in 1896, includes much biographical material about many families, including the Holmes family. This is the source from which we have drawn early data not known to members of the family now living and from which we have quoted freely in the following biographical accounts of Col. C.E.L. Holmes, his father Israel, and his great grandfather, Capt. Judd.

Israel Holmes of Waterbury, born there on Dec. 19, 1800, was the third son of Israel and Sarah (Judd) Holmes. The father Israel was a silversmith and had moved from Greenwich to Waterbury where he married Sarah Judd, daughter of Capt. Samuel Judd. In 1802 Israel Sr. left for South America to superintend some silver mines for a New York Company, but on the way he contracted yellow fever and died, soon after landing, at Demarara, now British Guinea. Only thirty three years of age, himself, he left his young widow with their six children to care for and bring up. From then until her death in 1821 Sarah made her home with her father who must have had considerable influence in the lives of his fatherless grandchildren.

"Samuel Judd, son of Lieut. John and Mercy (Bronson) Judd, was born in Waterbury Dec. 26, 1734. The Judd family had always been prominent in Waterbury affairs." When the last of the French and Indian wars began, Samuel was twenty-two years old and "promptly enlisted in a company raised in Waterbury and marched under Capt. Eldad Lewis to the scene of hostilities around Lake George," earning a lieutenant's commission. The Revolution broke out when Lt. Judd was about forty years old, and he took an active part in it, probably in the expedition against Quebec, the battle of Long Island, and the campaign which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne. His commission as captain was issued Jan. 24, 1783, by Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. "Capt. Judd was honored at the time when our independence had just been achieved by successful warfare carried on by capable citizens, when military rank stood far in advance of civil position in the respect accorded to it, and when none but able men could hope to secure it. There was probably no man of his time with whom military title was so thoroughly identified, or who maintained the efficiency of the local militia in a higher degree than he did, during the many years that it was under his command.

"Capt. Judd was a large landowner, owning property to the north and west of the center of Waterbury, including the river meadows above the iron bridge, and extending considerably beyond Westwood where his great-grandson, Israel II, resided in later years.

"In addition to farming, which was carried on by almost every householder at this period, Capt. Judd kept a tavern. When he chose this occupation, in 1773, no manufacturing enterprise in the town had begun to attract attention. The great brass industry, which his grandson did so much to develop fifty years later, did not exist even in dreams; and there were of course no railroads. In the absence of public buildings, the tavern of these early times was a kind of general headquarters for the town, a place of meeting for civil, military, political and even religious consultation and a rendezvous on muster-days and other public occasions. The tavern keeper was therefore much more of a public man than the hotel keeper of the present day. For fifty years Capt. Judd discharged the duties of the prominent position he occupied with the stately politeness of the olden time, and with a prompt exercise of authority, when needful. . . . It was for many years the custom of the military companies on muster-days after the forenoon drill, to go to Capt. Judd's for refreshments. As a consequence there was no able bodied citizen who did not know the captain; and everybody liked him. Stories of his doing and sayings are still [1896] repeated.

"He was a man of sterling integrity and great strictness of principle. Although in his time there was no public sentiment against spiritous liquors, he would never dispense them except in 'temperance' quantities. 'One glass is enough, sir'; 'You can't have any more, sir'; 'Not another drop today, sir', were his constant decisions, from which no appeal was ever successfully made. Accustomed to be treated with deference by others, he had a thorough respect for himself, and though not given to fullness of speech, a positiveness of character and force of personality went with his words which always made them effective and which have done much to perpetuate his memory."

By C.D. Kingsbury, who died in 1890 at the age of ninety-four, Capt. Judd was remembered as a familiar figure, dressed in knee breeches, sitting on the piazza in front of his house, drumming with his fingers to the tune of some martial melody. Horace Hotchkiss describes him as "short and stout" with a "full oval face lighted by twinkling gray eyes, with his scanty hair concealed under a white turban-shaped linen cap, which was often set awry." He was "variable in his moods, eager to prove himself in

the right, obstinate when opposed, but easily yielding to milder influences. . . . His vigor of spirit long outlasted his bodily strength." Capt. Judd died Sept. 11, 1825 in his ninety-first year, having outlived his wife Bede (daughter of Isaac Hopkins) by fifteen years.

Israel Holmes, whose father had died when he was two years old, grew up in the home of his grandfather in the old Judd house on Main Street, and worked 'until near his majority' on his grandfather's farm. 'He inherited many of Capt. Judd's characteristics, among which were promptness, energy, enterprise and the faculty of discipline. He received only the common school education of the day, but he had a bright, active mind and was accounted a good scholar. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching in the West Centre district.' Perhaps then as now teachers were poorly paid. Israel soon formed a partnership with Horace Hotchkiss making hats. For two years he took active charge of their store in Augusta, Georgia, then returned to Waterbury where in 1825 he married Ardelia Hayden, daughter of Daniel Hayden of Waterbury. He became principal clerk in the store of J. M. L. and William H. Scovill who were making metallic buttons. In 1829 he was selected for the dangerous task of going to England to procure machinery and skilled workmen for the manufacture of rolled brass, in which the Scovills were becoming interested.

"Arriving at Birmingham, he found that tools and machinery as well as men were necessary for the successful prosecution of the business at the Scovills', and determined, if possible, to secure both. This, however, was a matter of no ordinary difficulty. The rulers and manufacturing monopolists of England were fully determined that the colonies, which had so lately achieved their political independence, should still be held in industrial vassalage, dependent upon them and tributary to them for all the products of skilled industry. Severe laws had been enacted, prohibiting any attempt under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment, at exporting models of machinery or enticing workmen from their employers. The first could be done only by special permission from the government; for the second there could be no permission at all, and no one could venture upon it except at the risk of arrest and imprisonment.

'Mr. Holmes was to undertake both. He was willing to risk something in the interest of private enterprise and for the industrial independence of his country, and he proved himself equal to the emergency. First, through the influence of those who were to manufacture the machinery at a large profit, he secured

permission to export it, the fact that he intended to export skilled workmen also not being made known. Then, while the machinery was being prepared, he proceeded cautiously and through second parties to secure the necessary workmen. These with their wives and children made a company of about twenty persons, and he managed to get them started for America by the time the machinery was ready. So large a company, however, could not move away without exciting the notice of the manufacturers. Finding that Mr. Holmes had also ordered machinery, and concluding that their craft was in danger, they at once made a remonstrance to the government against allowing the machinery to be exported. The remonstrance was too late. Mr. Holmes had already received his permission to export, which could not easily or speedily be revoked, and he lost no time in availing himself of it. Fearing, however, that he might himself be detained on a charge of enticing workmen from their employers, he determined not to return by way of Liverpool, but proceeded quietly across the country through Wales, and embarked from Holyhead. In due time he arrived in Waterbury with the company of workmen he had engaged in Birmingham, including a competent die-sinker, gilder and burnisher, and from this time the work at the Scovills' began to assume a

Mr. Holmes had accomplished his difficult mission successfully despite the long stormy passage by sailing ship and the risks of British displeasure. Next he established with Horace Hotchkiss the firm of Holmes and Hotchkiss which in 1830 began the manufacture of sheet brass for the market, as pioneers in that industry. "Difficulties to be overcome included the transportation of heavy materials to and from New Haven over hilly and muddy roads." Also there was a lack of skilled workmen until Mr. Holmes made his second trip to England in 1831 and brought back caster, roller, wire-drawer and tube-maker. The firm was then able to add to the making of sheet brass the making of brass wire and brass and copper tubing. It became "Holmes, Hotchkiss, Brown and Eltons" and led later to the establishment of Brown Brothers and the Waterbury Brass Company. In 1833 a serious danger threatened the industry. "This was the tariff legislation of what was known as the Clay compromise, which provided that all unmanufactured articles might enter the country duty free; and the Secretary of the Treasury had decided that sheet brass and wire were to be classed as unmanufactured articles. Such a ruling at this time meant the destruction of what has since become the leading industry of Waterbury. In the crisis Mr. Holmes and Mr. Israel Coe were sent to Washington by the manufacturers of

Waterbury to see what could be done to avert the danger so seriously threatening them. Through the kindly mediation of Representative Huntington and Senator Tomlinson of Connecticut, they were introduced to Mr. Clay, who was convinced of the importance of the claims they presented. He told them that the original bill could not be changed, but proposed instead that an additional bill be introduced instructing the Secretary of the Treasury that sheet brass and brass wire should be classed as manufactured articles. The proposed bill was hurried through both houses of Congress. It reached a final vote at almost the last minute before the Congress expired, and within an hour afterwards was signed by President Jackson. By so narrow a chance as this were the 'infant industries' of Waterbury saved from the ruin that threatened."

Mr. Holmes must have returned home with great satisfaction. But his home-coming was to the tragic loss of his two little daughters in the fire which had burned his home, the old Capt. Judd tavern, to the ground. Perhaps this had something to do with his decision to move from Waterbury to Wolcottville. In 1834, with Israel Coe, he started the Wolcott Brass Works for the manufacture of brass kettles and in the interest of this business made his third and most precarious visit to England. It is recorded that in one of these raids he secreted the men whom he was bringing back in empty wine casks to be brought on board the ship. The results of his earlier visits were well known and he narrowly escaped arrest.

In 1845, after eleven years in charge of the Wolcott Brass Works, Israel Holmes returned to Waterbury as President of the Waterbury Brass Co. and built that company's East Mill, at that time the largest in the country. In 1850 he put into operation the Bristol Brass Co. and became its first president. By 1853 he had built the Waterbury Brass Co's West Mill and he resigned from the firm to establish Holmes, Booth and Haydens, "Manufacturers of Sheet Brass, Copper, German Silver, Plated Metal, Brass, Copper and German Silver wire, Daguerreotype plates, matting, preservers, cameras, cases" with offices at 81 Chambers St., New York, as well as the factory in Waterbury. Of this firm he was president until 1869. Meanwhile he was associated with his son-in-law, Griggs and Smith of New York, later the Holmes and Griggs Manufacturing Co. In 1869, with Mr. Booth and Mr. L. J. Atwood, he bought out the Thomas Brass Co. of Thomaston and established a Waterbury branch with the name of Holmes, Booth and Atwood, later changed to Plume and Atwood. Of this concern he was president until his death on July 15, 1874.

It was said of Mr. Holmes that 'He might have been immensely rich, but it seemed to be his fate during a large portion of his life to inaugurate large enterprises, to carry them through the early stages of uncertainty and privation and then leave them for the golden harvest to fall to others. Consequently he leaves a moderate fortune where others accumulated millions, but his generosity and philanthropy were surpassed by none.'

Mr. Holmes was remembered not only for his many business enterprises but also for his participation in public affairs. He was a member of the first Fire Company. He did much to add to the Waterbury Library and increase its usefulness. He was active in the work of the First Congregational Church, serving once as Sunday School Superintendant and collecting funds for a new church building. A Republican in politics, he represented his city at different times in the State Legislature. 'Occasionally he found time to indulge a faculty for verse-making with which he was endowed. His compositions were mostly of an ephemeral character, called forth by some passing event; but among them are passages which reveal the poetic spirit.'

'A man of great energy and intense industry, somewhat stout and of light, ruddy complexion, his earnest expression and whole physique revealed a force of personality which made itself felt so that his word of command in directing his business need never be repeated. He was modest, however, and those not intimately acquainted with him little knew the force of thought and fire of feeling that glowed beneath the quiet, serious and sometimes melancholy exterior which, in his later years, succeeded the sprightliness and vivacity of his youth and early manhood.'

'In forming our estimate of the influence of Mr. Holmes' life upon the fortunes of his native town we are reminded of the saying of Augustus, that he 'found Rome brick and left it marble.' Of Israel Holmes it is almost literally true that he found the manufactures of Waterbury wood and left them brass. It is due to him more than to any other man that the industrial activities of the place were directed into the prosperous course of brass manufacture. He was the original projector of the first brass mill proper that was ever established in the town; at his own risk and peril he brought over from England in three successive voyages the first skilled workmen for this and connected branches of industry (including the manufacture of German silver for spoons, forks etc.,) and of the five great brass mills now existing [1896] in the town he was the first president of three.'

XVIII

COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD LATIMER HOLMES

The portraits which hung for years in our mother's home are there no longer. The voices which would so gladly have told their stories are silent. Once, had we wanted to listen, we could have learned all about them from those who knew them well. But the present was all important, and they belonged to the past. The one grandparent my sister and I did not know seemed very remote, though he had died only eight years before I was born.

The colored portrait of this Grandfather Holmes, in the full dress uniform of Civil War days, hung beside our mother's desk. In our attic stood his old gray wooden chest, marked in big black letters "Col. C. E. L. Holmes, 23 Reg't. C. V. MESS CHEST." As a child I had stored my keepsakes in it with scarcely a thought of its previous use. But many years later we gathered here all the old mementos of this grandfather — the sash shown in the portrait, the blanket strap and map case and sword and the papers discovered in other old chests. Among these papers were his letters to wife and daughter, copies of business letters, manuscripts of his speeches and poems, scrapbooks kept by various members of the family, with newspaper clippings giving news of the 23rd Regiment at the front and reunions of this regiment in later years, programs of meetings at which his poems were read, and other keepsakes of a hundred years ago. At last I could piece together the many pictures our mother had passed on to us of the father she had loved so dearly, and for me a shadowy figure became alive. I have suffered with him through his many trials and disappointments and rejoiced with him in his moments of happiness and success.

Now that the old portraits and mementos are scattered it has become a challenge to try to sketch for our children the lives of this grandfather and others whose portraits they used to see in their grandmother's home, and to whom we all owe something of what we are today.

For facts missing from the memorabilia, for corroboration of things partially revealed in the letters and others dimly remembered from our mother's telling, I have consulted: *THE HISTORY OF WATERBURY*, by Henry Bronson, M. D., published by Brown Brothers at Waterbury in 1858, *THE TOWN AND CITY OF WATERBURY* by Joseph Anderson, D. D., published by Price and Lee of

New Haven in 1895, *A CENTURY OF SILVER*, by Earl Chapin May, published in 1947, and *REMINISCENCES* by Lieut. George Quien of Co. K, 23rd Reg't. C.V., and from these sources I have quoted freely. I have also consulted George Holmes Edwards of Fairfield, Conn., nephew of Col. Holmes and son of his business partner, and Mrs. Minnie Kingsbury Hurd of New York City, whose great-grandmother was an aunt of Col. Holmes. Also I have visited the Holmes plot in Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, where five generations of the family are buried in the Holmes lot.

Ardelia Hayden, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Shepard Hayden, of Waterbury, became Mrs. Israel Holmes in 1825. According to the granddaughters who knew her well, she was a beautiful woman of unusual charm and gentleness as well as of strong Christian character, patient and serene when she became blind, in later life. She was always a helpful and steadying companion to her intense and energetic husband.

When their son, Charles Edward Latimer, was born, on May 15, 1832, they were living, with their three daughters, in the "Capt. Judd House" on West Main Street, one of the first houses ever built in Waterbury. On the night of Feb. 25, 1833, when Mr. Holmes was away on business in Baltimore and Washington, this home was burned to the ground and two of the small daughters, Hannah Ardelia and Olive Margaret, aged seven and five, lost their lives, as did a young man, John Tuttle, who was living with the family and attempted to save them. Those on the first floor escaped, two elderly aunts, Hannah and Olive Judd, Mrs. Holmes, her daughter Eliza and her nine months' son. This fire caused such a sensation that accounts of it appeared in the papers at that time and again, years later, in the obituaries of the individuals involved. The family has preserved two accounts, one by one of the survivors, one by a neighbor who witnessed the tragedy.

In 1834 the family moved to Wolcottville where Latimer and his older sister Eliza grew up. During the eleven years there, four more children were born, Hannah Margaret, in 1838, who died at six years of age, Israel in '41 and Reuben in '43, both of whom died in infancy, and another Margaret who was to become Mrs. M. J. Francisco, of Rutland, Vt. One more daughter, Ardelia Esther, who in 1872 was to marry George C. Edwards of Watertown and New York, was born in 1848, some years after the family's return to Waterbury. The three sisters were devoted to their only brother, and between all members of the family ties of affection were unusually strong. Latimer inherited his father's creative mind but not his driving energy and ambition. Instead,

he inherited his mother's gentleness; and his tastes were scholarly. He attended a well-known Academy at East Bloomfield, N. Y., and here his formal education was completed. He had hoped to go on to college, and according to his daughter, he never outgrew his disappointment that this opportunity was denied him. His father insisted that he must start work at an early age, as he himself had done. At seventeen Latimer began working in Waterbury mills, but of the following seven years we have no record.

From 1857 to 1860 Latimer was in Nebraska Territory, where he had gone, according to one account, to superintend the development of some land owned by his father. Later he was referred to as a "squatter," as "one of the pioneers of Nemaha County" and as "one of the few sponsors of the Republican Party in Nebraska"

...

Undated clippings in a family note-book show that he revisited Nebraska years later:

The old citizens of this place are anticipating with much pleasure a visit soon from Latimer Holmes, formerly one of the pioneers of Nemaha County.

Many of our old settlers are just now enjoying the pleasure of a meeting with Col. Holmes, than whom no more popular squatter ever left permanently this section of the State. He was one of the few sponsors of the Republican party in Nebraska when the . . . was supposed to have arrived by the 'underground railroad' and with Hon. Sam Daily fought the first fight nobly and successfully. We are pleased to learn that fortune has favored him and that he has only been slightly gnawed by the inexorable tooth of time.

While attending the Academy at East Bloomfield, N. Y., Latimer had lived with his Aunt Harriet Hayden, Mrs. Morris Newton, a sister of his mother. During this time, or on some later occasion, he met Mary E. Steele, the "lovely" daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Turner) Steele, who was to become his first wife.

Many years later, after the death of Mary's mother, and the death of Morris Newton, her first husband, Aunt Harriet married Hiram Steele and became "Aunt Harriet Steele" to Latimer Holmes and his family, as explained in a letter to me from her great-niece, Minnie Kingsbury Hurd of New York City. Mary Steele had a

brother and a sister who moved to Waterbury. The brother was Edward D. Steele, whose daughter was a childhood friend of Eliza S. Holmes. The sister, Charlotte Steele, became Mrs. James S. Elton and the mother of John Elton, another childhood friend of Eliza S. Holmes.

The marriage of Mary Steele to Latimer Holmes took place in 1860 according to the TOWN AND CITY OF WATERBURY. This is also given as the year of Latimer's return to Waterbury. Whatever the dates of these two events, we have evidence that Latimer and Mary lived for a time, at least, in Nebraska Territory. This evidence consists in a little old notebook preserved by the family. This appears to be a journal kept by 'Mrs. C.E.L. Holmes,' or 'Mary E. Holmes' of Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory, whose name appears on the fly-leaf. On the same page are the names, 'Lottie Steele', 'Edward Steele', and 'Charles Steele', with the address, 'East Bloomfield, N.Y.' In this journal the first entry is as follows: 'First Housekeeping — April 9th — Went to housekeeping in the little white cottage on the Bluff, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Missouri,' and a later entry speaks of 'Father Holmes' as a visitor in the household. Few as are the entries in the journal, they suggest that Mary and Latimer found enjoyment together in the beauties of nature and in things of the literary world. (Later on, an obituary article in the 'Waterbury American' spoke of Mary's 'peculiarly gentle and lovely life.') The evidences of a happy marriage are strengthened by the lifelong friendship between the Steele and Holmes families. But no real record of it survives between the few entries in the journal, at its beginning, and the black-bordered card showing its tragic ending, a few years later in 1862. That year after the young people's return from Nebraska, their daughter, Mary I., was born at East Bloomfield, N.Y., on Feb. 5th. On March 23 the mother died and on April 17 the baby also died. Burial was in the Holmes lot in Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury.

From his personal tragedy Latimer turned to the service of his country, now in the midst of civil war and calling for more volunteers for the Union Army. In the summer of 1862 he helped to organize the 23rd regiment of Connecticut volunteers. Waterbury's 'Union Guard,' organized as successor to the 'City Guard' for home duty, responded to a call for 600,000 more men for the Union Army and became Co. A. 2nd Regt. 2nd Brigade of Connecticut Militia, with Latimer Holmes as Captain. As 'nine months' men', they left Waterbury Sept. 3rd, and with other militia companies from Litchfield, Fairfield and New Haven Counties, made

up the 23rd Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. On Sept. 17th, while at Camp Terry, Oyster Point, New Haven, at the command of the Post Commander, Col. Woodward, the Regiment elected its field officers, choosing Capt. Holmes as their Colonel. His commission from Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham, "Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of Connecticut," was dated Sept. 18, 1862 and signed "By his Excellency's command, J. H. Trumbull, Sec. of State." On the 25th, at Camp Terry, a regimental flag was presented to the regiment by Mr. Samuel Holmes of Waterbury, uncle of Col. Holmes. The Waterbury American reported with pride the speeches made on this occasion by both "Waterbury boys." Mustered in on Nov. 14, the regiment left New Haven on Nov. 15th and encamped for two weeks at Camp Buckingham on the Long Island Race-course, along with the 24th, 25th and 28th Regiments from Connecticut. On Dec. 3rd the regiment left for New York under General Banks, for service in the Department of the Gulf. The journey was made on a ship recently completed for use on the Yangste River in China. On the way to Florida it encountered a very severe storm. Later it remained for a few days at Ship Island, close to the outlet of the Mississippi River. On Jan. 11, 1863, ten days after the Emancipation Proclamation had been issued, the regiment was ordered to the front, attached to General Weitzel's Brigade. From Carrollton, La., it was assigned to guard the Opelousa and G. W. Railroad and had its headquarters at La Fourche Crossing, midway between Brashear City and New Orleans.

Back at home the Waterbury American carried bits of correspondence from the front. A letter, dated at Camp Wetzels, La Fourche Crossing, March 22, 1863, expressing sympathy because Adjutant Gregory had had to return home because of illness, was printed with this comment: "The following note from Col. Holmes of the 23rd Regt., addressed to Adj. Sam Gregory of this town gives a very pleasant impression of the terms of relationship existing between our townsman and his regiment." Excerpts from a letter from La Fourche Crossing, dated April 4, 1863, read as follows:

"Col. Holmes has proved himself a highly efficient commander and it is owing mainly to his indefatigable labors in the face of the most unfavorable circumstances that the regiment has obtained its present high standing. The 23rd is still occupied in guarding the Great Western and Opelousa R. R. La Fourche Crossing is

where Col. Holmes' headquarters are located — also the hospital, quartermaster depot, " etc.

Another clipping "From the 23rd Regt., C. V. Correspondence of the American — From Brashear City, La., June 1, 1863" read:

"There is terrific fighting going on at Port Hudson . . . Our forces advanced on the enemy's works. Our loss was considerable, particularly among the officers . . . Col. Holmes has been placed in command at Brashear City and has moved his headquarters there. His command also includes the defences of the road from that place to New Orleans."

Col. Holmes had been put in charge of Brashear City when General Banks left for Port Hudson and for some time the 23rd had safeguarded this important supply line from the forces of General Dick Taylor.

Spring and summer were spent at the same duty amid the swamps. The heat, the dampness and the mosquitoes were terrible. The mosquito nets issued by the Army were not large enough for the tall men who had to sleep with either head or feet exposed. Several men became ill and among them the Colonel, who had to resign his commission and return home. He was mustered out Aug. 31, 1863. It is probable that the illness which made him leave his regiment is what handicapped him for the rest of his life and resulted in his death at the age of fifty-two. The rest of the regiment returned home in the late summer and was mustered out on Sept. 3, 1863.

Among the clippings kept by the Holmes family were some relating to reunions of the regiment in later years. On Sept. 17, 1867 twenty-four officers of the regiment met with Col. Holmes at the Atlantic Hotel in Bridgeport and established a permanent organization, electing Col. Holmes as president. They planned to meet annually. Clippings show that other reunions were held at Bridgeport and Ansonia, Bethel, Danbury and Waterbury. At the Waterbury reunion in 1873 Col. Holmes' poem "Grant" was recited. At several of the gatherings he gave the addresses. It is apparent that the men of the 23rd liked Col. Holmes and were loyal to him. It is certain that he never lost his affectionate regard for the men who had served with him.

In 1864, while living in Middletown, Conn., Col. Holmes met and fell in love with Annie Eliza Slade, daughter of William R. Slade of Torrington and Ansonia. She was a lively, pretty girl with plenty of beaux and somewhat reluctant to accept the suit of a

widower, even one as popular and eligible as Col. Holmes. His gentle, persistent devotion finally won, however, and his letter to her on June 19, 1865, enclosed his formal request to her father for her hand. On Jan. 1, 1866, Annie Slade became Mrs. Holmes and went to live at the McDonough House in Middletown. One of three letters, written to his bride in March of that year, tells of Col. Holmes' trip to Plymouth Connecticut with his horse, where he was apparently working for the Thomas Manufacturing Co. One letter was written on stationery of the "Seth Thomas Clock Co.," of which his future brother-in-law, Thomas Woodruff, was to become the head. An undated letter from the "Union Steam Works", 2nd Ave. and 22nd St., New York City, in regard to a boarding place, indicates that by the summer of 1866 Col. Holmes' business was taking him to New York City more or less permanently. On July 27, 1866, he wrote his wife, who was spending the summer with her parents in Ansonia, asking her to come down to New York to look at a house. By that fall they were occupying a new brownstone house on 52nd Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues. At this New York house, on December 28, 1866, their daughter, Eliza Slade, was born.

The little family of three continued to live in New York City modestly but in comfort. Letters speak of more than one maid, for instance, and of a horse and carriage. Eliza, called "Lidie" to distinguish her from her Aunt Eliza, also had a pony when she grew older, which she kept at her grandmother's in Ansonia. Eliza attended the small private school of Miss Doremus and the famous Dodsworth dancing classes which were attended by the children of many socially prominent families. Her parents were determined to give their only child every advantage within their reach.

Annie Holmes, always smart, quick and energetic, was a capable and careful housekeeper who made for husband and daughter an attractive and cheerful home where relatives and friends were frequent visitors. Home life was not only comfortable but filled with affection for one another and family and friends. Between father and daughter there was always close companionship, founded on deep affection and sympathy. From Ardelia Holmes both seemed to have inherited many of the same characteristics. They were much alike and very understanding of each other.

The family attended church regularly. Among the old papers is a letter of 1882 accepting with regret the resignation of Col. Holmes from the "C. C. Church." Along with this is a receipt for pew rent from the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of which

the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst was pastor. There is no explanation of the change. Probably it was because of Mr. Parkhurst's inspiring leadership in civic as well as religious matters.

A public-spirited citizen like his father, Col. Holmes took part in the political as well as religious life of his community. As he had done in Nebraska Territory before the war, he again played at least a small part in the activities of the Republican Party. In 1874 he was chairman of the 16th Assembly District and ran for Assemblyman from that district.

Between his family and social life, his literary and political interests and his business affairs, Col. Holmes was always busy. With life so full and varied, the winters must have passed pleasantly and swiftly. The summers were not so happy. His wife and daughter spent most of them in Ansonia with the Slade family. Except for brief visits from his own parents or sisters he was alone. Letters written during the absences of his family speak of his utter loneliness without them, the great pressure and worry of his work and periods of ill-health in the heat of the city.

Before the war Latimer Holmes had spent much time on inventions and was listed as one of Waterbury's inventors, 1860-1868. Among his early inventions were seamless tubes, a brass cleaner used in the brass mills of Ansonia, and a curry comb. Other later inventions were a drying-out machine (Patent #3,678 reissued Oct. 19, 1869), a loom-picker (Patent issued Jan. 18, 1876), a stove platform (patent issued Jan. 22, 1877) and an improvement in sewing machines (patented May 14, 1882). Apparently there was also a British patent in 1880. According to letters and papers relating to these inventions, getting patents and safeguarding one's rights was a time-consuming and worrisome and expensive business, never a lucrative one.

After his return from the war, Col. Holmes had gone back into business at Waterbury, Plymouth and Middletown, and then at New York City. At some point he established the Lawrence Curry Comb Co., of which he was treasurer in 1878. The factory was then at Second Ave. and 22nd Street, in New York, the same address as that of the Holmes and Griggs Manufacturing Co., successor to Holmes, Griggs and Smith which had bought out a factory at Hopeville and transferred the business to New York. In this firm Col. Holmes and his father were partners, with "works" at both Waterbury and New York, "manufacturing sheet brass, brass and copper wire, tubing, German silver, brass railings, Astragels, Britannia metal, vest, pantaloons, suspender, shirt, shoe, hat and belt buckles and slides, and a variety of small

wares made from brass, tin, iron and steel." In 1880 George Clark Edwards (who had been born in Watertown, Conn., June 29, 1846 and was married to Ardelia Esther Holmes on Feb. 1, 1872) was secretary-treasurer of Holmes and Griggs, of which his brother-in-law, Col. Holmes, was then president. Two years later Col. Holmes was president of the Holmes and Wessell Co., producing 'nickeline silver, German silver, brass, copper, etc., in sheets, rolls and tubes and also the celebrated Wessel non-tarnishing alloys'.

Throughout his life Col. Holmes indulged the desire to write which had come naturally to him, as to his sister Margaret, from both of their parents. A man of strong opinions, he, at one time, contributed many bits of satirical or humorous prose, under the pen name of 'A. Nut Meg of Quillville, Nutmeg Stait', to the Bridgeport Weekly Budget and similar bits of prose or verse under pen names to other papers. These compositions, like many of his father's, were concerned with current problems or passing events. His deep personal emotions and patriotic fervor he expressed in verse. Many of his poems appeared in The Waterbury American, the Evening Mail, the Evening Telegram, the Palladium, the Daily Graphic, the Christian Leader. A poem beginning, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead', which he wrote for the occasion, was read at the Memorial Service at Arlington National Cemetery on May 20, 1871. 'He became widely known as a writer of patriotic verse and was the poet at many celebrations of Memorial Day, at regimental reunions and at social gatherings.'

Of all Col. Holmes' poems the most ambitious and the best known was 'The Black Prophet', a long epic poem written during the Civil War, which was recited by Wm. H. Pope in Steinway Hall, Sept. 14, 1870. The New York Herald called it a 'stirring poem', and according to the New York Evening Mail, 'the applause was really deafening' from the 'audience of 1500 people.' There were many other favorable reviews. On at least four other occasions the 'Black Prophet' was recited, at City Hall, Waterbury at a benefit for the Chatfield monument, Nov. 29, 1870, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Forefather's Day, Dec. 22, 1870, at a G. A. R. memorial service at the Academy of Music, New York, May 30, 1871, at a G. A. R. 'Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment' at Faneuil Hall, Boston. Now, one hundred years later, with the struggle to implement the Fifteenth Amendment still continuing in this country, and with the new nations of Africa demanding justice before the world, the 'Black Prophet' still holds for us a significant message.

A few introductory lines suggest the character of this dramatic poem:

"Twas not so much his native eloquence,
Or wild untutored melody of voice —
But, the wrapt inspiration of the man —
The fiery spontaniety of thought,
Which welled up like a fountain from his soul,
And poured its cataract of burning words,
Seething and bubbling o'er the gates of speech.
The rude, unconscious, rough-hewn majesty,
Of strength and manly bearing. Who was he?
Who was he — who should say — for he was gone,
Passed like a vision from our wondering sight,
Leaving the startled camp in blank amaze;
To feed its hungry curiosity,
Upon conjecture, and dry husks of doubt.
Some called him minstrel-and Black Prophet, some,
And he, like other wonders, had his day."

The poem, beginning "Wanted A Leader", descriptive of Grant's taking over the army and leading it to victory, was also read on several occasions. One was the dinner given in 1875 in honor of President Grant by the Lotus Club of New York, to which Col. Holmes belonged. The same year LOTUS LEAVES, a volume of stories, essays and verse to which Col. Holmes contributed two sonnets, "Sunrise" and "Sunset", was published by the Club and dedicated to Lord Tennyson, author of THE LOTUS EATER, from which the Club took its name. At that time the Lotus Club, with Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune as its president, was considered one of the foremost literary clubs of the country. Its membership included such "men of letters" as Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Brander Matthews, Oscar Wilde, Oliver Wendell Holmes, such journalists as Charles Dana of the New York Tribune, Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune, Joseph Pulitzer, such men of arts as John Lafarge the painter, actors Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Booth, Edward Southern, business leaders such as Cyrus Field, Abram Hewitt, political leaders such as diplomat John Hay, Senator William Evarts, and Chauncey Depew. Among the guests were musicians Offenbach, Strauss, Damrosch, Paderewski, Gilbert and Sullivan, writers Yeats, Kingsley, Fields, Irving, Crawford, explorers Stanley, Greely, Peary, Ferdinand DeLesseps of Panama Canal fame, statesmen Joseph Choate, Elihu Root Ulysses Grant and others. Col. Holmes was

elected treasurer of the Lotus Club when its financial position was somewhat precarious and he put it on a sound financial basis. He held this office several years and received an elaborate resolution of thanks when poor health made him resign it in 1880.

From the time he began business in New York, Col. Holmes' travels were limited chiefly to the short business trips to Connecticut with which he could sometimes combine a visit to his own family in Waterbury or that of his wife in Ansonia. Occasionally he got up to Vermont to see his sister, Mrs. M. J. Francisco and family in Rutland, or to take a brief holiday at Hyde Manor, Sudbury. Once, to escape the city's heat, he enjoyed the over-night boat trip up the Hudson. At least once he was able to take his family to Bar Harbor. Twice he visited England.

The first trip to England, in April and May of 1878, made in the hope of expanding his business, seems to have been one of his most pleasurable experiences. Long letters written aboard the SS Baltic, ecstatically describe his great enjoyment of the east-bound voyage and his love of the sea. Others tell of his landing at Liverpool, his visits to Chester and other historic points, his pleasure in being a guest in the home of his English cousin, James Holmes, at Birmingham. The letter below was written on the SS Baltic, Sunday Apr. 14, 1878 to his daughter:

'My Darling:

The first day and night were all rain and drizzle, the next all fog such as we used to see at Mt. Desert, and our fog horn kept moaning and bellowing in the most melancholy way—warning all smaller craft to get out of the way—but Friday night it all cleared up, and the sea has been fairly laughing and dimpling with joy ever since. In the midst of the thickest fog, all of a sudden, a great ship loomed up and swept by us like some phantom ship—a veritable Flying Dutchman if you know the story of that fabled ship. Every few minutes we dipped up a bucket of sea water, and put the thermometer in it to see if we were getting near an ice berg, but we have not found any yet and I don't think we shall . . . You could watch the changing beauties of the sea and sky as day gives place to evening and the sun makes all the western sky and ocean one sea of crimson splendour, that gradually pales and changes as twilight closes in, till night comes down, dark, silent and mysterious and makes the water all black as ink, until the moon, either rising or breaking through a cloud, throws long glistening streaks of silver

splendour across the waves, and you lie in your reclining chair and rise and fall with the easy, graceful swing of the vessel till the sea rocks you to sleep as gently as could the fondest mother. What wonder it is that since the world stood, men have written and sung so tenderly and lovingly of the sea . . . In the evening we had a concert in the cabin and Papa read a little poem, a copy of which I enclose . . . Oh, how I have wished and wished that Bobolink was here. Good bye and God bless my little Darling.

Your aff.

Papa."

Written from Birmingham, England, May 1, 1878 to his daughter:

'Dear Little Boblink:

Oh, how beautiful the country is here now. I am at Cousin James' house which is delightfully situated in the outskirts of Birmingham and surrounded on all sides by beautiful places laid out in flower gardens and lawns and such lawns you never saw in America, smooth and flat as a table, and then the birds make everything musical, and I have made up my mind I could stay here always if my Pets were here. Cousin James has a very nice wife and two little boys, one four years and one one year old, Dick and Harry, little Englishmen all over. I have been well every moment since I left home and am gaining flesh. Good bye and a happy May Day.

Love and kisses.

Papa."

Brief visits to London and Paris followed, with considerable time spent in sight-seeing. He tried to share with his family his keen interest and delight in all he was seeing and he looked forward to some happy future time when he could show it all to them.

Unhappily, the following years brought no relief from the constant pressure and strains of business. There were greater troubles than before to try his patience and wear down his health.

The death of Israel Holmes in 1874 had deprived his son of his father's experienced judgment and at the same time left him executor of the Holmes estate, financially responsible for all members of the family, especially his widowed mother and divorced sister and her child. As late as 1882 much of the estate remained tied up in the business of Plume and Atwood, of which Israel was president when he died. In need of his own share to

invest in his new business, Latimer found this especially trying.

In 1881 the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Slade, brought new responsibilities, this time to his wife's family. The three sons-in-law of Mr. Slade were joint executors, which presented difficulty enough. Col. Holmes, being in New York City, seems to have been held responsible for the dealings with the broker through whom Mr. Slade had injudiciously invested on a margin, just before his death. Protected by a contract made with Mr. Slade, the broker held many securities which he refused either to hand over to the executors or to sell on a falling market. He wrote from New York City, June 1, 1881, to each of his Brothers-in-law, co-executors of their father-in-law's estate:

'Dear Brother:

Regarding those Securities the facts are as follows. Father caught the Stock fever like most all the rest of the world and he had a correspondence with M--- which resulted in his coming down to see him. He took a little dip in and made some \$2300. This instead of satisfying him made him more anxious to go in deeper and he brought down a lot of securities and deposited them with M---'s Broker as margin under a six months' contract with M--- which does not expire till sometime in July I think. Under that contract M--- and his Broker have a right to keep the securities until the end of the contracted term. M--- specially requested Father not to let Annie or myself know anything about the details or extent of his transactions and I never enquired into them until after his death. I now have the detail of the whole matter which I will bring up on Monday but the securities can not be obtained until expiration of contract.

Respy.

C. E. L. Holmes''

While trying to clear up this matter, Col. Holmes was also trying to safeguard an unfortunate investment made by his wife. By 1882 he was apparently having to use up his own funds in order to keep his business alive while providing for his mother, divorced sister and her child, as well as for his own wife and daughter. The load of work and anxiety, coupled with failing health, could easily have driven to despair a man of less courage and faith.

He wrote from New York City, July 27, 1881 to his daughter at Mt. Desert:

'My dear Bobolink:

I received your letter and it made me happy as it always does to receive a word or letter of love from my darling. Write to Papa as often as you can darling for your and Mama's letters are all the pleasure I have this summer . . . "

He wrote from New York City, Aug. 5, 1881 to his wife in Ansonia:

'My dear Annie:

I ought to have written you before but am so very busy all the time that I have not had the ambition to even write a line beyond my actual business requirements.

I appreciate fully the value of rest as set forth in the newspaper article you enclosed. I appreciate it just as a starving man would appreciate the description of a feast while he could not to save his life get so much as a cold potato. It is not that I think I can make more money by sticking to business, if it were I should leave it very quickly. It is a simple and wearisome and almost despairing necessity to stay by the business and if possible keep it afloat that holds me here. But enough of this. I am not complaining. My name is Holmes and I accept the destiny it implies with probably as cheerful a frame of mind as most men enjoy . . .

Your aff.

Hubbie"

While serving his country in the mosquito 'infested swamps of Louisiana, Col. Holmes had had to resign his commission and return home because of serious illness, quite likely malaria. Apparently he was never again in good health. As early as 1866, when he first lived in New York City, letters to his wife mention his being sick 'with ague.' On July 18, 1867 he wrote of "ague" and "chills" and a doctor's bill of \$53.00; and again on July 23, of "a most thoroughly miserable summer." Through the years the periods of ill-health seemed to grow more frequent. By 1883 he was very seriously ill.

In the hope of regaining his health, Col. Holmes decided to make a second trip to England. As his wife felt it her duty to stay with her widowed mother in Ansonia, he took with him his sister Eliza, who was also in need of change and rest. They went first to Birmingham to visit their cousins, James and Marion Holmes

and their sons, Dick and Henry. Here they remained for some time, Col. Holmes under a doctor's care. Then, because of the cold, blustery weather at Birmingham, the doctor sent them to the Isle of Wight, where they took rooms in a hotel at Ventnor, on a bluff overlooking the ocean. Though Col. Holmes wrote most enthusiastically of his surroundings, he could say little of improvement in health. They remained at Ventnor through August and September. From Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England, July 1, 1883:

'My dear wife and Bob:

Here I am safely and delightfully located at England's Mt. Desert. It is an enchanting spot, a very fairy land. The house where we are domiciled is delightfully situated on a cliff rising right up some sixty feet out of the sea. A beautiful lawn in the front slopes down to a hedge along the cliff—hence the descent is sharp down to the water, and like every inch of the island spangled over with a seemingly endless variety of wild flowers. You crush them at every step . . ."

From Ventnor, Aug. 20, 1883:

'I declare when I struck that eight days of headache I was about ready to surrender and I am not yet where I can write a long letter without having it put in an apperance . . . I mustered up courage to visit the high 'Downs' in the rear of Ventnor . . . Eight hundred feet, of course it can only be climbed by zig zag approaches. A portion of its side is covered with gorse bushes. Now a gorse bush is a device of the Devil—imagine a huge cluster of the densest and greenest moss, covered with beautiful yellow flowers and you have as near a true external resemblance to a gorse bush as you could possibly have. Doubtless you think I have applied a very harsh name to such a beautiful object, but this natural difference of opinion between you and me results from the fact that you never sat down on one of them, and I did. If you wish a more clear and thorough comprehension of this matter, go down to Wallace's factory and sit down in a box of pins before they are stuck in papers. Every single spear of that deceitful bush every single thread of that apparant moss is a long hard thorn. There were several persons coming down and one fellow thought he would go quicker than to follow the zig zag path. So he started straight down the side of the Down (as the hill is called). Such a course is all very well as long as you keep your feet, but if your heels once slip from under

you, you are in for the liveliest sliding down hill you ever experienced. That fellow's heels did get out from under him and the subsequent proceedings would have been of the most trying nature to his pants, and where he would have brought up no man can tell, had there not been a Gorse bush growing directly in the line of his descent. He struck it squarely and into it he went. He stopped on that bush and for a time it was doubtful which was the most of a ruin, the bush, the man or the pants. That I took a lively interest in the solution of that problem you can readily understand when you know that I was the unhappy occupant of both bush and the pants. This little incident confirmed my opinion regarding the gorse..."

From Ventnor, Aug. 27, 1883 to his wife:

"... It will most certainly be necessary for me to as far as possible regain my health in order to be able to find some way to earn my bread and butter when I get home. It is rather a distressing and disheartening thing for a man at the age of fifty, after working his whole life, to find himself without a dollar, without health, and without business, and absolutely dependent on the charity of his relatives for a loaf of bread ... One thing remains that even the furies that are behind me cannot change—my dearest love to you and Bob.

Your aff.

Hubbie."

From Sandown, Isle of Wight, England, Sept. 23, 1883 to his daughter who had just entered Miss Porter's School:

'My Darling Bobby:

... I hope, darling, you won't get lonesome and homesick at School. You have always been Papa's brave little comfort and I think you will look on the practical and bright side of school life and take hold of your studies with a firm and unwavering determination to make the very best possible use of your time and continually strive against your natural inclination to "do it by and by, when it is more convenient". I tell you, Darling, from a long experience, that the more convenient time never comes. The moments pass only once. The hours come and speed behind you just once, and improved or unimproved they stand forever, a part of your eternal history. You can never recall them nor go back to them to

re-write a line or syllable of the record.

I don't want to sermonize to you, Darling, or cast on your young life any shadows borrowed from the future, but I would, if possible, rob the future of half its shadows in store for you, and this I know I can do if I can only induce you to impress upon your own daily life and thought the tremendous volume and intensity of that little word, now. Did it ever occur to you, Pet, that two of the smallest and apparently most significant words in the language of earth completely surround and bound on every side the whole of God's eternities? Now and then . . . Properly use the first and second need never cost you a care or anxiety. . . "

From Sandown, Sept. 23, 1883:

'I am glad to hear from George Edwards and others that there has at last come a turn in the tide of business at New York and I trust in the next six months we will get things around all right again and I shall have a business and a home again. It is discouraging to have to begin life all anew at my age, but we have an encouraging example in your father's case and some way may turn up to give us a chance. I believe the ill luck is about to turn and you are going to make something in stocks and I in my business—and I haven't had a headache for a week . . . Good night, Darling, and cheer up there are good times ahead for us yet.

Your aff.

Hubbie"

Despite the physical and mental suffering and moments of despair shown in some of his letters that summer, he had the will to believe he would get better and be able to make a fresh start. Unfortunately he was wrong. The stormy passage back across the ocean to Quebec, on the Allen Line steamer Circassian, was exhausting to him, and his illness grew steadily worse. Returning to the home of his mother-in-law in Ansonia, he was able at first to give some attention to his business in Bridgeport and New York; but he soon went with his wife to Lakewood, N.J., where they spent much of that winter, except for a few weeks in March when they were at the Hotel St. Mark, in New York. Not long after their return to the Slade home in Ansonia he suffered a stroke of paralysis and died on April 28, 1884.

On April 30 prayers were said at the home of his mother-in-law. The Soldiers and Sailors Association of Ansonia acted as escort to the train and to Waterbury, where members of the 23rd Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers were pall bearers. The funeral service was held at noon at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ardelia Holmes, at 27 Leavenworth Street. Dr. Joseph Anderson, of the First Congregational Church, a life-long friend of the family, conducted the services, and Wadhams Post, G. A. R. furnished escort and bearers to the burial in Riverside Cemetery.

* * *

In 1922, four decades later, Col. Holmes' daughter received this letter:

'Dear Madam:

Although a stranger to you I believe the following information pertaining to a certain Poetic Gem should be in your hands.

At the close of Memorial Day just passed and while walking with friends in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Monument in Pine Grove Cemetery, I remarked, 'It was formerly the custom to hold the annual exercises here.'

The pages of memory began to turn and I said, 'Upon one occasion which I witnessed, (I had forgotten it was at the unveiling of the statue) Colonel Holmes was the orator of the day and read an original poem.'

Then the picture flashed before me! The commanding presence and resonant voice of the speaker together with the splendid delivery and pathos of the lines had made a deep impression upon the plastic mind of youth. Separate words and partial sentences came crowding along until I began audibly to recite:

'Lift we then our eyes exulting
From this consecrated sod,
Upward where our ransomed comrades
Camp along the hills of God.'

Here, as you will note, memory was inaccurate, the word 'Lift' being substituted for 'Turn.'

A few days ago in sorting old papers, to my delight I found my autographed copy of the poem . . .

Should you have in your possession the original you will simply appreciate my motive in sending the enclosed typed counterpart . . .

Arthur L. Fisk''
Ansonia, Connecticut

Rev'rently we furl our banners,
Where the marble tablets rise;
List'ning for familiar voices;
Hearing but each other sighs;
Till with wondrous magic, mem'ry
Fills the dim aisles of the past,
With the clang and crash of armor,
Neighing steeds, and bugle blast:
And we stand once more in squadrons,
Side by side with those who fell;
Hear again the shriek and whistle,
Of the minnie and the shell:
Echo back our comrades war cry,
Proud, defiant, clear and brave—
Lo! the vision fades, and only
We are left beside their grave.
We, this side the river waiting;
They a day's march further on;
We, the conflict still abiding;
They with Victory's laurels won.

Rear the polished granite column,
O'er their honored dust to-day;
Set the stern bronze Guard above it,
Silent, still, and calm as they.
Chant a requiem—it is fitting
That our mourning song should tell,
How we loved, and how we honor;
How they fought, and how they fell.
How they dared the holy conflict,
On its issue staked their breath;
Calmly through the hell of battle,
Walking arm in arm with Death.

But the shaft is false above them,
Heralding a graven lie,
If it beareth any legend,
Telling that the brave can die.
Though with dust, their dust be mingled,

Though we stand beside their grave,
Never yet was Death the victor
In his conflict with the brave.
Never can the hero perish
Who upon the rescued sod,
Laying down victorious armor,
Takes a furlough of his God.

Earthen walls, and Granite portals!
Palls and coffins! Mounds of clay!
Ye were powerless to imprison
Heroes who but passed your way.
Yours the grave clothes and the linen;
Ours the hope, the faith, the prayer;
Theirs, the holy grand fruition,
Where supernal glories are.

Turn we then our eyes, exulting;
From this consecrated sod,
Upward, where our ransomed comrades
Camp along the hills of God:
And with loyal loving greeting,
Greeting born of Hope and Faith;
We salute them doubly victors,
Conquerors in life and death.

C. E. L. Holmes.

Over sixty years passed before the granddaughters of Col. Holmes discovered all the memorabilia of their grandfather and the Holmes family which had been preserved by his widow and his daughter.

To the Yale University Library they have now given most of his letters, scrapbooks containing some of his writings and clippings referring to him or to some member of his family, the diary of his first wife, Mary S. Holmes, a map of Nemaha Land, and papers relating to his inventions and business affairs.

To the Connecticut State Library at Hartford they have given all his manuscripts, duplicates of some of the business papers and the many mementoes of his service with the 23rd Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers during the Civil War.

XIX

ANNIE ELIZA (SLADE) (HOLMES) COWLES

Annie Eliza Slade, born April 5, 1847, at Wolcottville, Conn., was the middle daughter of William Reed and Eliza Green Slade. Her father, a woolen manufacturer, owned a mill near Norfolk, Conn. She lived in Torrington, Conn., during her childhood and spent most of her adult life in Ansonia, Conn., where the family moved from Torrington. She was a pretty and vivacious young woman, fond of friends and fun. Also, she was domestic in her tastes, practical and energetic like all her mother's family, a quick, efficient house-keeper. She excelled as cook and needle woman and rarely sat down without sewing or knitting in her ever busy hands. Gifted with a green thumb, she spent much time with her plants, indoors and out. She found her relaxation driving with the pair of horses she kept for many years. Throughout her life home and family were her chief concerns.

In 1866 she married Col. Charles Edward Latimer Holmes of Waterbury and lived for the next sixteen years in New York City where their only child, Eliza Slade, was born. After the death of Col. Holmes in 1884 she lived with her mother in Ansonia until she married Mr. George P. Cowles and moved a few doors up the street to the home of the Cowles family. The European trips which she made with Mr. Cowles during both summers of their brief marriage opened new avenues of interest. From then on she made almost yearly trips to Europe or to the southern United States, usually with her two sisters, Mrs. Hill of Montclair and Mrs. Woodruff of Thomaston.

By her second marriage Annie Cowles became the step-mother of three Cowles brothers and later the "step-grandmother" of George Cowles and Charlotte Cowles (Mrs. Harold Root) thus establishing the close ties between the Cowles and Bliss families. Following the death of Mr. Cowles and the marriage of her daughter to Charles Bliss in 1887, Annie Cowles returned again to the Slade home, which she shared, from then on, with the Charles Bliss family, until they all moved together to New Haven in 1916. She lived to become well acquainted with twin great-grandsons to whom she was "Grandma-great." The cottage she built, about 1900, at Woodmont on Long Island Sound continued to be the family summer home until she died there in 1927 and was buried with the Cowles family in Ansonia. In these two homes in Ansonia and

Woodmont, with this grandmother an important part of their daily lives, Elinor and Margaret Bliss grew up.

At the time of her death the family home in New Haven was full of reminders of her presence, in the form of furniture, pictures, glass and china which she had collected during her many travels. Few if any remain in family hands. Except for photographs there are few mementos left—only memories of her active life and vivid personality.

One memory which stands out is that of the incident described in the following article from the New Haven Sunday Register of Jan. 23, 1949, an experience which did not deter the three sisters from starting off again within a few months and making several other ocean voyages.

Crash Off Nantucket Made Wireless History 40 Years Ago Today

Forty years ago today the White Star liner Republic and the Italian steamer Florida collided in the fog off Nantucket Island—and made radio history.

The incident demonstrated the importance of wireless telegraphy as a means of saving life at sea.

The nation was so amazed by the event that the House of Representatives passed legislation making wireless sets and operators mandatory for every ship carrying 50 or more passengers.

The drama began when Jack Binns, a young wireless operator aboard the Republic, broke off "chatting" with coast stations and flung a sudden "C.Q.D." over the foggy waters. It meant "all ships—danger." and was the forerunner of the SOS signal used today.

The time was 5:30 A.M., Saturday, January 23, 1909.

The Republic, a luxury liner and flagship of the White Star fleet, was outbound for the Mediterranean with 461 passengers and supplies for the U.S. battleship fleet. At the moment of collision many of the passengers were in their berths. Capt. William L. Sealby was on the bridge. Fog lay everywhere.

The Republic was coasting slowly, a little off the beaten track for liners, having turned north to start a long sweep across the Atlantic. Suddenly there came a dozen quick blasts on a fog siren. A hazy shape looming through the mist bore down on the Republic.

This was the Florida. Her sharp prow knifed into the Republic's iron plates on the port side, cutting through to the engine rooms. There was a moment of shocked silence. Then the Republic righted herself and staggered off into the fog.

Young Binns swaying with the lurching vessel, began to spray the fog with cries for help.

Ten Ships Respond

"5:40 A.M. Rammed by unknown ship 26 miles southeast of Nantucket. Latitude 40.17. Longitude 70."

No fewer than 10 ships, hearing the signal, turned in their tracks and made for the stricken ship. Jack Irwin, an Associated Press correspondent and also a wireless operator, caught from the air the first faint signal of distress Binns sent sweeping over the water. He flashed the news to the Associated Press wires and then to ships at sea everywhere.

As dawn broke over the miserable sea the Florida, her forward hold filled with sea water, crept close and took aboard the Republic's passengers. But her condition was so precarious that the Republic's and her own passengers had to be transferred to the liner Baltic, which was standing by.

Survivors landing in New York said there were two deaths aboard the Republic. The Florida reported four deaths.

Captain Sealby tried valiantly to save his ship, refusing to leave her. They attempted to tow her to port, but exactly 40 hours after the collision she keeled over off Martha's Vineyard and sank in 45 fathoms.

This was the mishap in a foggy sea that demonstrated for all time the efficiency of wireless telegraphy as a means of saving life.

XX

FRANKLIN REMINGTON BLISS

His Own Reminiscences With Notes by E. B. D.

Reminiscences of Franklin R. Bliss, Rockford, Ill., July 7, 1908.

At the repeated request of one of my very dear daughters, (Helen) I am trying to occupy some of my time in recalling a few of the incidents of my early life. And to begin with, being born in Savoy, Mass., on the 24th. of Oct. 1826 in the farm house which I believe all of my children have seen, and which I believe is still standing, while all the other houses on the two and a half miles of road to the Hollow, (Savoy Hollow) have long since gone to decay.

My earliest distinct recollection of any circumstance of importance, is of my next older brother, Erastus L. who became crippled for life, by having his left leg cut about half way off, through the knee pan and joint. Father was sick at the time; and on getting out of fire wood, and the oldest brother (William) not living at home, there was no other way than to have the boys, (Newel and Erastus) yoke up the Oxen, and drive them out to a certain lot, cut down a dead ash tree, and draw it in with the oxen, and cut it up for the fire; there being but the one in the main, living, dining and work room; and that, in a fireplace which took in a back-log as large as any man; and wood three feet long. This being done in the afternoon and the boys being in a hurry, lest they should be late, took each, an ax; and while one cut on each side, Newel's ax slipped off the helve on the downward stroke, and cut Erastus' knee, as described above. My own age at the time I know only from the ages of the brothers, who were respectively, twelve and eight years, and they were six, and ten years older than I. My remembrance of it is in seeing Erastus lying in the Trundle-bed, on red sheets!! and seeing two of the older sisters, standing at the window, crying. This was while the Dr. was sent for, living two miles away, and then not at home. To give a little idea of the art of Surgery at that time and place, let me say that the little brother was obliged to lie on his back, having the leg bandaged to a Board, for seventy days, and without turning to either side in all that time. I remember also of a neighbor, Mr. Heriden, bringing in a young fox, to amuse Erastus while on the way to recovery.

I have recounted these circumstances, because on them was hinged, to a large degree, my own life from the time I was thirteen years old. Brother William who always lived in Savoy, was the oldest and I the youngest, of nine children, all of whom lived and

grew to maturity, beside three, whose lives were too brief to entitle them to names. I must have been the model child of the family, as the things standing out most clearly in my memory are such as being tied to a post of mother's loom, for tracking the floor while being mopped. I also have reason for remembering that I could jump further than any body supposed, as shown in my jumping from the seat of mother's loom towards the straight backed chair which Helen now has, my chin alighting on the top so firmly that I still have the scar in the center of my tongue, where it was bitten part way (at least) off. I have also reason for remembering another feat more or less of an acrobatic nature, a scar which I now see on my right, little finger. Father had found it necessary for the support of his family, to leave the farm, which he did in the early spring of 1832. As the time drew near for packing the family into the big sleigh, to take us all to North Adams, my next older sister, Wealtha, and I were found to be in the way, and so were sent a mile on the road towards the Hollow, to "Uncle Walker's", to stay a day and night, and be taken in when the sleigh load should come along. Uncle Walker, having among other things, the sawing of a board to attend to, put it on a couple of chairs, where-upon I at once took my position on the board, near Aunt Walker's china cupboard to inspect it's contents, and have satisfied my curiosity and in attempting to turn around and get down, I lost my balance and to save myself from falling, put my hand under the saw, just as Uncle Walker was shoving it down, the result of which I need not repeat. The following day the sleigh came along when I was snugly tucked down in the front end with my new cap which sister Mary brought me; of black, red and blue stripes, and a tassle on top of the same colors. Arriving at North Adams we went into a new house, the first one east of the new stone mill, all built by "Richmond and Hall", and now things of the past. Here the older children found work in the Mill, while Father had plenty of work in bringing in groceries from Troy and Albany. Six months only had passed, when Father was taken sick, and died on the 11th. of Aug. of "St. Anthony's fire"; or erysipelas; and sister Lydia, who had been sick for a long time, followed him in one week. This left Mother with seven children at home, and with next to nothing ever having come from Father's estate.

After a year or two, we moved into a new, and larger brick house. This latter, lasted for a couple of years, and until we had made fun of England, which was to be ruled by "petticoat government", and had "horrahed for Jackson". About this time I went to brother William's, in Savoy, and attended school, for how

long I cannot say; but, on returning home, found the family living in the 'Marshall' house, opposite the old Phoenix Mill, the location of which I have pointed out to all my children, I guess. During the winter of 1838-39, Mr. Marshall occupied the front room, opposite the parlor in our house, and on one very stormy Sunday morning, neither Mr. Marshall or any of the large family going to church, he came in and held a home service in the parlor; and taking for his text, which I have always remember, 'The Wages of Sin is Death, but the Gift of God is Eternal Life, through Jesus Christ Our Lord'. I had supposed him to have passed away years and years ago, when two years since, I learned through Mr. Whitaker of North Adams that he was still alive, and had recently written Mr. Whitaker who showed me the letter; whereupon I at once wrote Mr. Marshall whose pastor, Mr. King, immediately wrote me in reply, telling me that Mr. Marshall remembered me, (from 1847) [sixty-one years] and was greatly pleased that I wrote him as I did. Mr. Marshall was then in his 99th year, and has since passed away. This 'Phoenix' was the mill which I spent my 13th summer on, in washing the windows, renewing all the broken glass, and painting the frames, and the brick arches over them, with a pail of paint and feet on the sill, and supporting myself with my left arm and hand, on the inside, while I reached out and up, thus painting the arches above the second story, and the end windows of the third. For this work I received the sum of \$2.00 per week, and I have often wondered whether Mr. Holmes did not charge much more than he paid me; for I think I did more than most men do now-a-days.

I had had a brief experience in working in a cotton mill, the 'Old Brick', which long since tumbled down. I renewed the 'roping bobbens' in a pair of mules; was to have \$1.50 per week, but on the third day I had become convinced that I was taking into my head one half the cotton dust of the mill, and so gave up the job and went to bed. On the next day a neighbor came in to see mother, and on hearing me cough, said to mother, 'What have you got there?, it is a measely cough, who is it?.' She was right and Mother, Newel, Hannah, Erastus and Wealtha, all followed me with enough measels for a whole township. This was when I was ten years old.

On my finishing my work of painting on the 'Phoenix', and brother Newel after a brief experience in the partnership business with John Blackinton, (one of the sons of the 'Old Deacon', whose sons built the 'Boys' Factory', now Blackinton) in the grocery business, they dissolved, (while they could) and Newell, having

opened a grocery store without a partner, I, had the opportunity of becoming a clerk, with all the candy I wanted; thus it was that I was in high clover. That was not all, for on having a gallon of molasses called for, I began to draw it from a nearly full hogs-head, and finding it was cold, and running very slow, and I being the head and only clerk, took the liberty of attending to other duties; when, later in the day I had occasion to go to the back part of the store, I found that I must either get me some "stilts", or wade to the back part of the store. I finally made a dive, and got there, partly under and partly over molasses; but I did not want any any candy during my clerkship; I was sweeter then ever before or since. Later, on, Newel concluded to close up the business, or some one else did; I never quite knew which, though I had my suspicions about it. And still later on, he had a call to go to Pittsfield, where he remained until in 1850 he went to New York. This naturally left me out of "business", and before going further ahead, I will stop and explain how it was that from about this time my life took shape from the accident to Erastus.

When he came to be, perhaps about sixteen, the question of what he had better try to do for a livelihood; and advising with "Captain Asa", (Mrs. Bartlett's father) it was thought best that as he was so crippled, the tailoring business would be good for him; and a tailor in town wanted him as an apprentice, and in trying the experiment, it was found that he was not the right sort of man to be with; so Erastus left him, and went to North Adams, and starting in business, continued it until he died. And now I come again to my thirteenth year; and needing a roundabout [jacket] Erastus must make it; and telling me I must help him, I went to his shop before breakfast, built a fire and swept the floor; and going with him after breakfast to see him cut out the jacket, I thought it would be fun to sew up the sleeve linings, and so did it. Then I wanted to try the sleeves, and wanting a thimble, I could not find one in the town, except the top or ladies, which, of course would not do. Forced to make the best of the side thimble, I bought one, and borrowing a file, and soon made a man's thimble of it. And thus began my six and a half years work in learning my trade; but, during which time I went to school a good portion of two terms at the Academy, which has since been re-built, on the same hill.

I was very fond of music, and as the church people had hired a "singing-master" for the choir, I, after passing an examination in "rising and falling the eight notes", was admitted to the class. I sang tenor by the side of Dr. Phillips who could not read music

at all, but would listen to my voice which was an octave higher, not having yet changed; and so we two made the tenor for the choir. After a few evenings, the teacher, in walking around the room while we were singing, stopped near us and said, 'Here is that little soprano voice I have been hearing and wondering who it was.' I was at this time just past twelve; and I continued in the choir from that time. The following year several things happened which pleased me very much. Mr. Marshall had presented to the Congregational Church, a little old English 'pipe organ', and as there was no organist in the Congregational Church, the jeweler of the village, Charlie Munn, and my brother-in-law, Lyman Marsh, did the playing; both of whom gave me a chance to hang around and ask questions, so that I found out that the lowest key of the organ was C, and from that, I made my way through the whole key-board. Then it was that I began to play; and standing beside the 'organist', he would let me reach over his hand and add the tenor, which he could not do, and at the same time add the octave in the bass. It was not long before 'Frank' was called upon to play on Sundays, whenever Munn was absent, so I had full opportunity to practice whenever I pleased.

There was a very good village band of both brass and wood; the leader of which wanted to organize a boys band, and getting sixteen boys together gave me the leading part with an 'F' clarionett, so I was elected leader. I could not at this time read music at all; but, finding the first, or key note, I had no difficulty in playing, as everything was in the major key; and having passed examination as you will remember, in 'rising and falling the eight notes'. Cousin William Ingraham played the 'Offclyde', a large brass bass instrument. This lasted about two years; I played generally in the Baptist Church, a small reed instrument, blown by the elbows, in an up and down motion while playing. After a time George Millard, who was Minna's grandfather, gave to the Baptist Church a Seraphine, which I continued playing until I left Adams in 1847. I had taken part of a quarter's lessons on the piano when I left Adams for Pittsfield.

During the latter portion of time spent in learning my trade, brother Erastus was troubled terribly with inflammatory rheumatism, and had to be fed, because of his joints being so inflamed and stiffened. During the winter his crippled foot was so inflamed and swollen, that he could not walk, but would hop on one foot about the store. He could not use his hands and arms to draft garments, or to cut; so he would sit on a high stool by the cutting board, and direct me in what to do, so that I began to cut,

when I was only sixteen. This experience was greatly to my advantage to the time in Apr. 1847, when a letter from Newell at Pittsfield led me to go there as cutter and helper with Deacon Dunham. Making engagements with him for one year at a time, I cut short the last year, wanting to go to New York to more thoroughly perfect myself in the art of tailoring, if I was to be a tailor. My salary was three, four, five and six hundred dollars a year, and in that time I had bought me a piano, and had just commenced taking lessons when I went to New York after selling my piano, and then had about six hundred dollars, saved in the three and three quarter years.

While in Pittsfield, the new Baptist Church was built, when a singing-master, George Rockwell of Lanesboro, who had a fine reputation throughout the County, was hired, to train up a choir, and as I then had a Melodeon which I could carry to the Church for Saturday's rehearsal and Sunday, I was called upon to do it, so that through my intimate acquaintance with the leader, I came to know the Choir of Lanesboro which included some lovely girls, one of whom was the organist. Possibly you may now see some of the links in a chain extending from the time I was two, to the time when she said, I 'must ask her parents', which I quickly did. Not, however until I had been in New York for six months, and for a year or more in New Haven. The latter move was wholly unexpected until the day before I went there. Having been more than six months in New York I wanted to visit my friends in Pittsfield and Adams, and also to see a correspondent I had in Lanesboro, to say nothing of seeing her Uncle George. On returning from my visit, I found Mr. Knevals from New Haven at Mr. St. John's store, wanting a cutter to go to New Haven for two or three weeks, as his cutter had left them just before Commencement, and to accomodate him, Mr. St. John, for whom I was working at 84 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, said, if I would like to go, and as it was the dull season with him, I might go for the three weeks, and then return. Thus it was that I came to love New Haven and to lengthen the three weeks to fifty seven years, on the 24th of this month of July.

At the expiration of the three weeks, Mr. Knevals wished me to make an engagement for six months, and after going back to New York and talking it over with Mr. St. John, and while he had before this, told me that I should probably supersede Mr. Mott, his old English cutter who, he said was the best fitter he had ever had, all of which surprised me immensely, I was simply afraid I should fail to fill the situation with Milton St. John,

who had been for years doing business in his own store, 84 Broadway, 2nd door below Wall Street. New Haven I was not afraid of, or of it's tailors; and [I] finally decided to leave Mr. St. John for New Haven. Mr. St. John however continued to be a very good friend as long as he lived. Installed as a cutter for three years, I then became a partner; Mr. Knevals sharing one half, and his son Charles and I, sharing one quarter, each; of the business for two years; and then, on equal terms until January 1858 when Charles left, going to New York leaving Mr. Knevals and me, to continue the business. Charles being bookkeeper, made such a statement for closing up the firm's business, that I knew it was not at all fair to me, so I told them I would continue with Mr. Knevals only on even terms. He, having a young son to take Charles' place, I told them I would take for my share, Mr. Knevals notes for \$180.00, and leave, or the business would be settled by a third party, which very naturally brought them to terms, I taking the notes. This was on the 1st of Feb. 1858.

I immediately hired the store where you have known Mr. Cutler for years, and until his death. I commenced fitting it up, and went to New York to see what I could do with Mr. Kneval's notes, and about credit etc. etc. and leaving father to look after the store, I took a ten day's trip out to Columbus, and two or three other cities; and got orders for twelve hundred dollars worth of clothes, without taking a sample, and without a customer either knowing just what he was to have, or what it was to cost. This beginning was in part through some old customers, and in greater part perhaps, through my old friend Brown, who had lived there many years, among Railroad men. I came home, stopping in New York and buying the first dollars' worth of goods. I then went to work, doing all my cutting and trimming, until Mr. Schiller came with me, the first of Oct. 1858. During the first ten months, I sold and made up sixteen thousand dollars worth of goods. My \$600,00 saved while in Pittsfield, had shrunk to five hundred, while in New York and that I put into the New Haven Savings Bank, but was after wards induced to let cousin Harvey Ingraham take it for investment in the west, as he was going west to invest for himself. He did invest it, but so deeply that it never came up. I think this was in either 1854 or 1855. Later on, and while on a business trip, I extended it to Winona, Minnesota to see my "Agent", and on arriving there, found that he had the day before gone East, and for how long or where, I did not learn. So that was the last of my first and hard earned \$500. In 1857, there was a great financial panic, following which great numbers of farms

were sold for taxes, and I think it probable that both my city lot, and sixty acre farm went with them. Lot \$350. Farm, \$150.

In commencing business, my capital consisted of Mr. Knevals' four notes, totaling \$1800. for four, six, eight and ten months respectively; the first to become due, and for six hundred dollars, I got discounted, while the others I bought goods with, without endorsing them. My credit was never but once questioned, and that by A. T. Stewart & Company when the Civil War had been going on two years and gold was commanding a premium, and constantly increasing, until I felt assured that imported goods must very soon follow gold in cost. I went to New York and ordered nearly double my accustomed quantity and went home. Goods from other houses came as usual, the next day, but none from Stewart's; but instead an invoice, with note saying they would be sent on receipt of the money; I replied, asking them to send certain goods, C.O.D. and I would see them about the balance as soon as I could, or in a day or two. On going down, I found Mr. Libby's (financial man's) room filled with such culprits as I, so I spent my time for hours, and until there were only two left, when I went in and waited until their cases were settled. On asking me what he could do for me, without knowing who I was, I said, "That is for you say", and told him of what had occurred the day before. He asked me five or six questions, to all of which I replied, "I don't know, I did not bring my books with me. Some things however I do know; one of which is that I did not come to ask any favors of Messrs. A. T. Stewart and Company. I have all the capital I need to buy goods either on credit, or to discount my bills; and your books show that while I have bought goods of you for several years, they have always been discounted." After a little, he said, "We will sell you on ninety days;" to which I replied, asking if he gave better terms to others and his reply was that Mr. William B. Astor could not buy one dollar's worth of them, or any better terms. For which I thanked him, and went home with the ordered goods following. I have spoken of this, because it was the only time my orders were ever refused. Gold went gradually up to 288; and goods soon followed, so that my purchase of an extra amount of goods proved to be quite to my advantage.

On starting business alone in 1858, I hired only the one store, but after a year or two I hired the block two stores, and re-rented so that my rent cost me very little, and was paid by my discounts in New York. My landlord came in one day, (who was then building a fine house on Hillhouse Avenue), and putting a note on my desk

said he was making a little change at the bank, and wished me to endorse for a few days his note, putting it face side down so that I knew nothing of it's amount, or for how long; on telling him I could not do it, he not only urged the matter, but came in a second time, and talked so that I feared he might get mad and refuse to renew my lease, so the urgency was great; but I persisted in refusing, and went to Mr. Welch, (with whose bank I kept my account) telling him what I feared, when he said he would advise me not to do it. In two weeks my landlord failed; owing the nine banks of New Haven an average of eight thousand dollars each, not one of which knew of his owing any other bank, very strange. Afterwards, however, I was induced by friends, and being deceived, to endorse, to my great loss of more than fifteen thousand dollars, I think. And this closes my account of circumstances and matters outside the regular ongoing of an usually quiet business life. My business gradually increased until it reached at one time, fifty thousand dollars per annum, and my perhaps greatest disappointment, was in — failing, utterly to fulfill my expectations, and his promises; in taking my place in cutting, I gave it up for more than ten years, after which I felt compelled to go back to it again, to keep my business. And so it was that I kept at the cutting table until I was over seventy years old.

Notes by E. B. D.

Jane Eveline Goodno, the Lanesboro choir organist to whom Franklin R. Bliss refers in his reminiscences, was born on Jan. 21, 1835, at Lanesboro, Mass., where she grew up as the only surviving child of William and Saphronia (Rockwell) Goodno, living on a farm a few miles south of Williamstown. No further record of her family background or childhood has been found. However, two important facts of her youth are known to us.

We know she was a member of the Lanesboro choir and that she played the organ, and that it was through their common interest in music that she met Franklin Bliss whom she was to marry at the age of nineteen.

We know she was a pretty girl and a good student. In his journal written in Lanesboro, Arthur Latham Perry of Williams College, then an undergraduate using his long winter vacations to earn money for his college expenses by teaching, referred to Eveline Goodnow as an exceptionally bright girl; and he told his family that her most intimate friend, Mary Smedley, who was

staying with the Goodno family that winter, was his "next best" scholar. This was the beginning of the continuing friendship between the Bliss and Perry families. Within a few years Eveline Goodnow was the wife of Franklin Bliss and Mary Smedley the wife of Arthur Perry. The Perrys named their eldest son Bliss, and the Blisses named a son Arthur. Later, Annie Bliss married Bliss Perry.

After their marriage in the Lanesboro Congregational Church, at seven A.M. on June 14, 1854, Franklin Bliss brought his bride to New Haven where they were to live together for fifty-nine years. They made their home successively on Olive Street, near the old Green where Franklin had boarded when he first came to New Haven, on Crown Street, "out" West Chapel Street, opposite the site of the old Grace Hospital, at 1138 Chapel Street near York (in a double house with nephew Dr. Emory Walker and family) and lastly in an apartment at 63 Dwight Street, near Chapel.

Music continued to have an important place in their lives. For some years they played the organ and sang in the choir of the First Baptist Church and sang in other groups. About the time they moved "out" to Chapel Street where their children grew up, Franklin Bliss became one of the founders of Calvary Baptist Church. Here their son was later organist for several years. Their home was full of music always. All four children had lessons on piano or organ, and many friends came to play and sing with them. Among these were two cousins, Grace Walker Nichols who became a professional singer in New Haven, and Adella Bliss, Professor of Piano at Smith College, a frequent visitor.

Other cousins who came to visit included the Duane Bliss family from California, the George Blisses from New York and the Bartletts. Among the close friends were the Browns from Pittsfield and Columbus, Ohio, whose daughter was to become Mrs. Harry Bartlett. Local friends included such names as Bradley, Cutler, Daggett, Mersick, Pardee. Eveline Goodno Bliss is best remembered as the devoted wife and mother who opened her heart and home to the many friends of her husband and children, and of all the family, welcoming those who could come to her and spending much time at her desk, keeping in close touch with those at a distance. Among the young friends most eagerly welcomed and "adopted" into the family circle were Annie's Smith College room-mate Antoinette Bancroft of Galesburg, Ill., and Wilson Pierce, a friend of Charles at Yale, related to the Bliss family through the Rockwells. These two friends married, and through their children,

Catharine and Elbridge Pierce, continued the "three-cornered" friendship between Perrys, Pierces and Blisses.

The house at 1138 Chapel Street was the home best remembered by the older grandchildren who met there on many a Thanksgiving or other holiday, when old and young joined in delightful charades or game of blind-man's-bluff, or in singing together around the piano. To those of us who lived in the country this home seemed very metropolitan with its high brownstone stoop within a few feet of the busy corner of Chapel and York streets, its glass panelled front doors, its narrow hallway and steep stairway like similar houses in New York, its gas lights, the tall bookcases from floor to ceiling, the sounds of passing feet close under the windows and of the horses' hooves on the wood block pavement just outside. Each day began with morning prayers and ended with some reading aloud or a game of backgammon. If we were especially good we might have a chance to look through the stereoscope at pictures of far places. When Grandmother was busy there were expeditions to places not so far but equally interesting to us—to Lake Whitney to see the skating, out Winchester Avenue to the Golf Club, down to Light House Point, Grandfather's favorite trolley trip in his later years. Or he might take us to a Symphony concert rehearsal or only to his office. Each experience held its own fascination.

The business of F. R. Bliss and Company, Importing Tailors, in which Frank Walker became a partner and later owner, was carried on for many years at the southwest corner of Church and Chapel Streets, a wonderful spot from which the Bliss and Walker families watched many public events taking place on the Green. Franklin Bliss operated his business with such industry and sagacity that, in addition to surviving the hard times which followed the Civil War, he was able to send all four children to college and to provide trips to Europe for his three daughters as well as for his wife and himself. His life was not devoted wholly to business, however, nor was his wife's devoted wholly to home and family. He took part in many civic enterprises and so did she, as one of the early directors of the Y. W. C. A. among other things. Both were most active throughout their lives in the work of their church. She gave a talk to the Missionary Society at the church the day before her death. She died, quite suddenly, on Dec. 11, 1913, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery with her parents and her infant son, Arthur.

Writing about her soon after her death, Uncle Bliss Perry characterized her as follows: "... a woman of rare sweetness

and personal dignity and of unusual social qualities . . . her perfect simplicity and charm of character won for her a host of friends . . . she was constantly busied with helpful activities for others . . . she belonged to a type of New England women representing at once the fine and steadfast Puritan qualities of the older generations and the strong and sweet social sympathies of today."

In their earlier years Franklin and Eveline had shared their home with her parents. Later they had invited Alice Rockwell Pierce, a younger cousin of Eveline, to make her home with them. With this "Cousin Alice" to care for him, Grandfather continued to live in his Dwight Street home until his own death in 1920 when he was almost ninety-four. He died of pneumonia on Sept. 21 and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery with his wife and family.

In the Bliss Family Bible are genealogical entries in the handwriting of Grandmother Bliss; and in the Bliss Genealogy are marginal notes by both Grandmother and Grandfather, made after they had visited the Bliss family homes in Savoy and Rehoboth, Massachusetts. The mementoes treasured by grandmother included her wedding certificate, souvenirs of the Golden Wedding in 1904, newspaper clippings about this occasion and the weddings of her children, photographs and letters, one written to Franklin Bliss in 1850 by Governor Briggs of Massachusetts. Two other letters, one of thanks from Calvary Baptist Church and one from an old Savoy friend of sixty years before, were so important to grandfather that he carried them in his pocket. From all these it has been possible to verify and add to personal memories.

DUANE L. BLISS AND LAKE TAHOE

(To supplement personal knowledge and data gathered from old family papers and from members of the family, the author is grateful for permission to quote freely from an article by Owen F. McKeon in the March 1946 issue of the Western Railroader entitled "The Rail-Roads and Steamers of Lake Tahoe".)

Lake Tahoe, twenty two miles long and ten miles wide, lies along the California-Nevada boundary at an elevation of 6225 feet. Its greatest depth is over 1500 feet and its water so clear that fish can be seen distinctly far below the surface. Its outlet is "the Truckee River which flows from the north end down a canyon past the town of Truckee into the state of Nevada, through the city of Reno and into Pyramid Lake which has no outlet". Behind the lake on the west the Sierra Mountains, their tops often snow-covered, rise to a height of 10,000 feet, some 4000 feet above the lake. Beyond the mountains to the east which rise 3000 feet above the lake, lies the broad, open Carson Valley of Nevada, 1500 feet lower than the lake. "Up the other side of Carson Valley and 20 miles from Carson City on the slopes of Mt. Davidson was the world's greatest mining town." Virginia City was settled in 1859 at the time of the discovery on this site of the famous Comstock Lode, a gold and silver lode which until about 1886 yielded half the silver output of the United States. In this time of exploitation, it was fortunate for Lake Tahoe that among the pioneers who came to this region was one with public spirit and vision, Duane L. Bliss.

Duane Leroy Bliss, son of William and Lucia (Barney) Bliss of Savoy, Massachusetts, the eldest grandson of Ephraim Bliss, was born at Savoy June 10, 1833. In 1849, after his mother had died and his father had remarried, Duane left home to seek his fortune in the "Gold Rush" to the west. He was sixteen years old. Going by steamer, via Panama, he contracted typhoid fever on the way and did not reach California until 1850. For the next ten years he worked in a California mining camp, as a miner and dealer in miners' supplies.

"The method of getting the rich ore out of the mines around Virginia City involved the creating of huge chambers which could not be shored up in the usual manner, so it was necessary to fill these vacuities with square cribs piled one on top of another. The amount of timber used for these cribs and for fuel was enormous

and it was not long before the mountains sloping toward Carson Valley were denuded of their forests. The mine owners began looking toward Lake Tahoe and its heavy timber but as yet there was no satisfactory means of getting it over the mountain, across the valley and up to the mines. . . . No one realized the situation better than Duane L. Bliss, the young partner and manager of the bank at Gold Hill which was run by Mr. A. B. Paul. " Mr. Paul was also the head of a company which was operating stamp mills for the processing of ore from various mines. A shortage of timber was threatening the continued operation of the mines and of course the stamping mills. This was one of the factors which led to the acquisition of Mr. Paul's holdings by the Bank of California which was obtaining control of much of the Comstock by foreclosures and other methods.

"The bank's new owners retained Mr. Bliss as cashier and in 1868, when they started the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, he was made right-of-way agent and was given the task of obtaining the necessary lands and interesting investors in the project.

"Mr. Bliss' appointment to this job was due to the fact that he was well known for his honesty and integrity, and since this was not the reputation which was enjoyed by the Bank of California, they felt that D. L. Bliss was the man who could front for them.

"However, Mr. Bliss in accepting the assignment did not do so as a tool of the bank. He had plans of his own which would be bettered by the building of the Virginia and Truckee between Carson City and Virginia City and he let the public with whom he was dealing know what they were and how these plans would help them also.

"He was taking up 50,000 acres of forest land surrounding Lake Tahoe and he said he could, and later did, supply three million feet each month for shipment over the road. The revenue from this freight alone would be sufficient to insure the success of the Virginia and Truckee and also it would permit the miners to have timber with which to continue operation.

"So it was that the right-of-way and much of the financing was secured because the people believed in Duane Bliss.

"To close some of the deals it was necessary for Mr. Bliss to take a trip back east. Like most everyone else there at the time, he had his money invested in the mines and due to the manner in which the stocks fluctuated in value one had to be quite alert at all times, so before he left he gave instructions to sell his stock, which was going up at the rate of one hundred dollars a day, the moment it should start to decline.

"When he returned he found that he had lost every cent he had in the world. The bottom had fallen out of his stocks and the instructions to sell had not been heeded. In spite of the fact that he was broke he remembered his promise to ship three million feet of timber over the V. and T. each month and he was determined to keep that promise." Without any collateral or security he was financed by Mr. D.O. Mills, a banker who had known him for some time and was acquainted with his plans.

"In 1871 the Carson-Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Co. was organized with D.L. Bliss as president and manager. . . . Mr. Bliss had complete control of the company and all positions of responsibility were given to members of his family. Walter D. Tobey, his brother-in-law, had charge at the Carson City and as Mr. Bliss' four sons, William S., Charles T., Walter D., and Duane L. Jr., reached a suitable age they, too, were given positions in the growing concern.

"Contracts were made with mine owners for timber and cord wood and in practically every instance these deals were entirely verbal and no disagreement was ever known to result from them." Mr. Bliss bought a small mill and flumes already in operation at Glenbrook on the Nevada side of the lake, and to these added more sawmills and flumes as business increased. Over forty million feet of timber per season came from the 50,000 acres of land controlled by the company.

Trees were felled along the shores of Lake Tahoe, floated by raft to the Nevada side, dragged by oxen to the top of the eastern divide, and then flushed by flume to Carson City where the Virginia and Truckee Railroad picked them up to haul them to the mines. For that period forests were well managed by Mr. Bliss and care was taken to protect young trees and to prevent forest fires.

"Duane had the foresight to see that someday the beautiful lake and its surroundings would be a great [recreation] area and he had no desire to see its natural grandeur spoiled by indiscriminate logging, so he issued orders that no tree under fifteen inches across at its base should be cut. In particularly scenic locations the forest was not touched at all.

"Such regard for the future was uncommon if not unheard of in those times, but Mr. Bliss wanted to leave a heritage of natural scenic beauty which was above any consideration of dollars.

"This love for Lake Tahoe was carried on by his family who in later years had to wage several battles against unscrupulous interests who sought to despoil the lake.

"The first boat to operate upon the lake on a schedule was a sailboat which carried the mail and took a week to make the trip." This was when oxen were used to haul timber.

The Carson Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Co. bought steamers to bring the logs and cordwood from various points across the lake to the mills at Glenbrook, and built the Lake Tahoe Railroad to haul the lumber from Glenbrook to the 7000 ft. summit of the mountains where it met the flume for transportation to Carson City. After a few years Duane Bliss bought the Lake Valley Railroad also and put his eldest son, William S. Bliss in charge as superintendant. The two roads continued in operation as long as the Comstock Lode held out, but both were abandoned in 1898.

By this time Lake Tahoe, as Duane Bliss had foreseen, was becoming a popular place, but it was still difficult to reach. "Prior to this time transportation to the lake from Truckee [the nearest railway point] had been by means of six-horse stages which held from twelve to fifteen passengers, and in the snow season large bob sleds were used." From lumbering Duane Bliss turned to promoting Tahoe as a resort. To make it more accessible to all he built a narrow guage railroad from Truckee, where the transcontinental trains stopped, to Tahoe City on the California side of the Lake.

He formed a new company, the Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company, all the stock of which was owned by members of his family. He was the president with his son, William S. Bliss as vice-president. Until 1914 much of the work of construction and operation fell upon Duane Bliss Jr. who attained a high reputation for his engineering and executive abilities.

While the new railroad was being constructed the company brought the rails and other equipment of the Lake Valley and Glenbrook railroads across the lake to Tahoe City where shops and offices were built which serviced both railroads and steamers. The new railroad brought passengers and freight from transcontinental trains at Truckee up to the steamer dock at Tahoe City where Tahoe Tavern was built. It was designed, like the Railroad offices, by Walter D. Bliss, and it fitted well its locality among the big pine trees on a small hill overlooking the lake. Also the company bought two more steamers to transport passengers and mail. One of the steamers, assembled and launched at Glenbrook, was christened "Tahoe" on June 24, 1896 by two year old Will M. Bliss, the grandson of Duane Bliss. The SS Tahoe was of 154 tons, 170' x 18', had twin engines, 1,200 horsepower, and a speed of 18 1/2 knots. Wood burning at first, she was later

converted to oil. Her dining saloon had a capacity of two hundred passengers.

Lake Tahoe's popularity grew steadily. During the summer months three trains a day ran in each direction between Tahoe Tavern and Truckee, and two steamers circled the lake every day. Well known visitors who came to Tahoe on the new railroad included Horace Greely, Henry Ford and Thomas Edison. Also, 'most of the movie stars of the day travelled over the Lake Tahoe Railway on their way to picture taking locations, and the railway itself was the scene of many movies. The steamboats also did their share of movie acting.'

Very early when the railroad, opened to traffic in 1900, had been operating but two years, 'there occurred an event which was the first in a series to threaten the very existence of Lake Tahoe as a resort area'.

'The Stone and Webster corporation which had power houses along the Truckee Canyon in Nevada, decided that the water was not flowing out of the lake fast enough, so they proceeded to dig a canal near the outlet which would have lowered the lake by several feet. Since the rise and fall of the lake only averaged three or four feet per season, if more than that was drawn out each year it would become necessary to continue cutting the level until the lake would be all but drained. Then they would be right back to the same flow with which they started before the rim was cut to say nothing of the awful and irreparable damage. D. L. Bliss promptly halted the canal digging with court action. Bliss held most of the riparian rights on the water flowing into the lake and although he could have sold them many times, he refused to do so.

'No further attempts were made to ruin the lake until 1915. This time the water was to be used ostensibly for irrigation purposes, and the fact that it would first run through the power company's plants was not mentioned. The truth of the matter was that some 88,000 acres of arid land in Nevada had been sold to settlers who had been given the idea by the promoters that there was ample water in the Truckee River for irrigation. This would have been true had not the amount of land sold exceeded the capacity of the river to irrigate. The power company and the land promoters stood by and let the farmers holler bloody murder. The settlers, through their reclamation district, came up to the lake with scrapers, horses, men and other excavating equipment.

'The power interests rubbed their hands in glee, Duane Bliss was dead now and they didn't have to be afraid of him any more.

Evidently they had underestimated the calibre of his family, because Will Bliss gathered a number of Tahoe residents and they stood guard on the scene until the state of California filed an injunction suit.

'In 1916 Will Bliss, armed with records to prove that the lake could produce only so much water and no more, went to Washington and argued the question of the cutting of the rim before the Secretary of the Interior and persuaded him the lake should not be lowered.

'However, when President Taft was in office there was a contract submitted to him, which amongst other provisions, contained a clause that the lake could be tunneled, said tunnel not to be lower than 50 feet below the lake level, but some one in Washington tipped Will Bliss regarding this provision. He immediately contacted Congressman Kent, who secured a personal interview with President Taft. Taft admitted that he had signed the contract without noticing the nigger in the woodpile and had mailed it to Stone and Webster's office in Boston. He got hold of the post-office and asked them to remove the contract from the mail and return it to him, which was done.

'In 1920 another attempt was made to secure permission from the Secretary of the Interior to cut the rim. Will Bliss and others appeared before a congressional committee and Secretary of the Interior Payne. Again the Reclamation Service was refused permission to despoil Lake Tahoe.

'In 1934 a resident of Tahoe City was awakened in the dead of night by strange sounds down by the lake. He looked down that way and thought he saw a big steam shovel swinging into position. He rubbed his eyes and pinched himself and then looked again. Sure enough it was a steam shovel. Doors were knocked upon and phones were rung. At 5:30 in the morning Will Bliss was getting out another injunction while the town constable was holding the enemy at bay until higher authority could come to the rescue. After the injunction was served all was quiet and has remained so since. . . ."

Until 1924 there were no paved highways to compete with trains and steamers. But the opening up of improved roads to and around the lake brought to both the same competition "that had proved deadly to many other railroads". Passenger traffic declined in spite of the fact that more people than ever were visiting the lake. Also, the railroad was handicapped because its narrow 3-foot gauge necessitated the re-handling of all freight at Truckee. 'It was out of the question to standardize the road as

the expense would be equal to the building of a new railroad, but the railway was needed as an adjunct of the steamers and the Tavern." In 1925 the Bliss family decided to sell the Tavern to interests allied to the Southern Pacific Railroad, provided the Railroad would standard-gauge the road and establish through Pullman service from Oakland Pier to Tahoe Tavern. By fulfilling the conditions and paying one dollar, the Southern Pacific became owner of the railroad, while the steamers went to the company which bought the Tavern. "Again the Bliss family had placed the interest of Lake Tahoe above monetary considerations." But by 1942 competition from the automobile highways was too great and the railway was discontinued. Meanwhile a highway had been built all around the lake and taken most of the freight and passenger business away from the steamers. When in 1934 the steamers lost the mail contract they ceased to run.

The lake steamers and the locomotives were always a source of great pride to the members of the Bliss family. Out of pure sentiment for the ships which had once been the pride of the lake and which they loved and considered as old friends, the Bliss family bought the Meteor, Nevada and Tahoe. One at least, they sank on the bottom of the lake to keep her from being scrapped. Also, Duane's daughter and grandson rescued what was left of the locomotive Glenbrook, recovered parts that were missing, and brought her to Carson City where she had first been unloaded sixty-eight years before. "The loving hands of historically minded Nevadans groomed her until she had her original appearance" and placed her in the grounds of the Nevada State Museum.

"The railroads and the steamers of Lake Tahoe are gone now, but the lake still has its links with the past—all of them heritages of Duane L. Bliss and his family." In 1929 the family deeded 744 acres of land on the western shore of Lake Tahoe to the California State Park System. In his honor this is named the D. L. BLISS STATE PARK.

As his business prospered Duane Bliss established a home in San Francisco, and sent his sons east to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. But he continued to spend much of his time in the Lake Tahoe region. In 1907 he died at Carson City, at the age of seventy-four. Fortunately his children and grandchildren were to prove worthy of the heritage he left them.

After the death of Duane Bliss, William S. Bliss became president of the company. This office was held at various times by Walter D. Bliss, Mrs. D. L. Bliss, Sr. and her daughter, Hope Bliss. However, "the company affairs were actually under the

management of the second son, Charles T. Bliss who had the title of vice-president and general manager from 1914 until 1925." By this time Duane's grandson, Will M. Bliss was ready to take his place in the family business.

Will M. Bliss grew up in San Francisco and at Lake Tahoe. He prepared for college at Middlesex School, graduated from Harvard and served in World War I. After his return to California he was an architect in San Francisco, associated with his uncle, Walter Bliss. For some years after that he worked with a San Francisco brokerage firm. He then became part owner, with Walter Bliss, and manager of Glenbrook Inn and Ranch, which Walter and Duane Jr. had built and developed, after the sale of Tahoe Tavern and the other California properties, on the site of the original lumber mills at Glenbrook on the Nevada shore of Lake Tahoe. Although he had a winter home in Piedmont he spent many months of the year at Glenbrook. At the time of his death in 1960 he was a member of the Nevada Commission of the California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission. A resolution of this Commission is quoted here:

We, the Members of the Nevada Commission of the California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission, hereby express profound sorrow for the loss of our fellow member and beloved friend, Will M. Bliss.

Mr. Bliss served on the Commission from the time it was organized, being appointed by the Governor on June 13, 1955 to represent the Lake Tahoe Area. During this period of association we had the privilege of knowing and appreciating him and our respect and love can be expressed for Will by this term—HE WAS A GREAT MAN.

His nobility of purpose, keen mind and rare judgment shone through all his work on the Commission. His contribution to the laborious studies and negotiations, which have transpired in effectuating the proposed compact between California and Nevada, are of inestimable and enduring value.

"Although he loyally and courageously upheld his representation of the Lake Tahoe area, he was quick to understand and fair in his judgment on other sectional issues.

A nephew of Franklin R. Bliss, Duane Bliss was only seven years younger than his uncle. The two had been close friends since boyhood, and the Franklin Blisses had followed with keenest

interest the fortunes of their adventurous nephew. New ties of affection were added to those of the older generation when Franklin's son Charles spent the first summer after his graduation from college in Duane's home in Carson City and came to know Duane's children well. Through following years the members of Duane's family continued to extend hearty and affectionate welcome to any of their eastern cousins who were fortunate enough to visit them at Lake Tahoe or San Francisco, and so the close ties of this kinship are handed on to younger generations.

THE SAGA OF LAKE TAHOE by Edward B. Scott, well documented and fully illustrated, gives an interesting account of the development of Lake Tahoe and its vicinity over the last one hundred years. Published in 1957 by Sierra-Tahoe Publishing Co., Crystal Bay, Lake Tahoe, Nevada.

XXII

CHARLES FRANKLIN BLISS

A memorial article written by Wilbur L. Cross
for a social group of which both men were members.

Charles Franklin Bliss was born in New Haven on June 7, 1858 and died at his home on Prospect Street on January 7, 1947, thus well on in the 89th year of his age. His father, Franklin Remington Bliss, was a prosperous merchant and a highly respected citizen who reached the great age of 94 years, lacking a month. His mother, Eveline Goodnow Bliss, described as a woman of great charm of character, was one of the early directors of the Y.W.C.A., an organization which was destined to receive in later years the generous support of her son.

The young man prepared for Yale College at the Hopkins Grammar School, then situated on the present site of the Yale Law School of Law. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1880, to many of whose members he became closely attached. At various times he served as Class Secretary. As was common with New Haven boys, he lived during the first two college years at home, nearly a mile from the Yale Campus out on West Chapel Street. As there were then no horse cars running out that way he had to walk that distance several times a day. But in Junior year he and Sam Lambert (Samuel Waldron Lambert), who was to complete his medical career as the distinguished Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, took rooms together in Farnam. In Senior year they migrated to Durfee, then regarded as the ne plus ultra of dormitories, though like the rest of them it had no facilities for bathing beyond washbowls and sponges. In Freshman year Bliss and Lambert were taken into Delta Kappa, a fraternity soon afterward killed by order of the Faculty; and in Junior year they made Psi Upsilon. Likewise in after years they were to become members of the Elihu Club as prominent men of the class of 1880.

Having a good voice, Bliss was welcomed into the Freshman Glee Club and the next year his name appeared as second bass in the University Glee Club, which set the example of making a trip through the country during the Christmas vacation. The young man thus sang his way through college.

The year after graduation, Bliss began his long and notable business career with the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company of Ansonia, of which he became Treasurer in 1894 and President in

1912. In 1927 this company merged with the Birmingham Iron Foundry Company under the name of the Farrel-Birmingham Foundry Company, to which he was transferred as President. He resigned the next year, having reached the usual retiring age of seventy.

Mr. Bliss married, on December 28, 1887, Eliza Slade Holmes, daughter of Colonel Charles L. Holmes of Waterbury and New York and Annie E. Slade of Ansonia. The family resided in Ansonia, where their two daughters were born, until 1915 when the family removed to New Haven. I first met Mr. Bliss at the Graduates Club in company with two of his classmates; Limpy Reynolds (Professor Horatio M. Reynolds) and Nod Osborn (Colonel Norris G. Osborn), New Haven's famous newspaper editor. This was the beginning of our long and delightful friendship. Mr. Bliss was then, as before and after, taking an active part in the civic and semi-civic affairs of Ansonia and New Haven. He was a director of several banks. He was a trustee of Yale-in-China. He was giving generous support by advice and financial assistance to hospitals, the Community Chest, and the Y.M.C.A., as well as to his mother's Y.W.C.A. He was both a director and treasurer of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene. Another side of Mr. Bliss, rather unexpected, is shown by the fact that he became a Captain in a Reserve Company during the First World War.

The real soul of Mr. Bliss was revealed in his love of music which he would awaken in others. Besides being an honorary officer of the University Glee Club and of the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, he was very active in promoting the Neighborhood House Music School, the aim of which is to discover and train musical talent among young people.

He came of a family steeped in music. His parents sang for years in the choir of the First Baptist Church facing Wooster Square and in the New Haven Oratorio Society. His three sisters all played the piano. He himself liked best "the pealing organ", for playing which he was well trained.

In the early years of his business career he became in turn the organist of the Calvary Baptist Church and of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in New Haven, and in the house he built on Prospect Street he installed a pipe organ which he continued to play down to a year or two before his death. It was played by another at his funeral. This seemed to me a most fitting tribute to a man during whose long well-spent life music had dwelt in his soul.

The other day I asked a mutual friend what he regarded as the outstanding characteristic of Mr. Bliss. "Integrity" was the quick

reply. To my mind came an eloquent passage in which Shakespeare links high character with a love of music, a lack of which marks all that is low and mean in human nature:

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted. "

XXIII

ELIZA HOLMES BLISS

"Lidie", "Liza", "Mother", "Cousin Lidie", "Aunt Lidie", "Grandma"

Men make their mark and receive public recognition but too often the memories of the distaff side and their contributions to society are taken for granted and just fade away into the background.

Thoughtful recollections of the Bliss home place Eliza in the very center of a large, complicated but very gracious household. For a large part of her married life her mother lived with the family, usually not too easy a situation. Also there was Uncle Harry or Aunt Alice. To this home came a steady stream of visitors, friends and relatives from both sides of the family. Over this household she presided well and smoothly, though her tastes were literary and not domestic. Unusually cordial relations existed with her in-laws. One remembers her tact when political arguments arose around the big round table and how she would save the situation by an admonition to Grandpa or by a remark.

Born in New York City, educated in the most fashionable circles there and at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, she returned with Col. and Mrs. Holmes to Ansonia, Conn., a typical New England manufacturing town. Her father was hopelessly ill at this time and died shortly afterwards. The family finances were distressingly low. She and her mother lived in the big Slade house on the hill with her Grandmother Slade. Charles Bliss, an accountant in the Farrel Foundry who was eight years her senior, was a "roomer" in Mrs. Slade's home. So they met and became engaged. Over two years went by before they were married. It seems possible that her mother hoped a more advantageous match could have been arranged, but the reasoning at the time was that she was "too young." Biding her time she was married on her twenty-first birthday, showing her characteristic determination, usually obscured by her gentleness. Before long her mother found the energetic son-in-law quite congenial.

Frail physically, Lidie had a voice of authority. When Grandpa became a little too boisterous or seemed to breach her sense of decorum, her "Charles!" brought order immediately. Also she had an unusual talent. In reading aloud she seemed to make the pages come alive. She had studied "elocution" in New York, and she was often asked to read or recite in public.

She adjusted easily to the life of a small community. Active in the Congregational Church, she taught Sunday School and kept in

touch with many of her pupils for the rest of her life. A member of a Woman's Club, a bridge club, the D. A. R. and an art club, she always avoided feuds and was a friend to both sides. Instinctively wise, generous and understanding, her counsel was sought by family and others alike.

Throughout her life one of her happiest memories was of her first trip to Europe, made with her mother and step-father and with Annie Bliss, her future sister-in-law. Both girls were still in their teens, just through school, and just engaged to be married, so they had much in common on their "gay adventure". Many years later she and Annie Bliss Perry relived their youth as they enjoyed together another European trip of many weeks, this time with husbands and daughters. These trips with her extensive reading and other travels gave "Lidie" a world-wide outlook and sympathy with the under privileged.

Our country will be better if only some of the fine qualities with which Eliza Bliss was so richly endowed are passed on to her great-grandchildren.

A. B. D.

XXIV

BLISS PERRY – AN ATLANTIC PORTRAIT

by Rollo Walter Brown

Bliss Perry lived actively for most of a century, and came to be much in the thought of America. His years as he lived along in them seemed to possess a great evenness of quality. But now when it is possible to consider his experience in its completeness, one quarter-century in the second half of his long life emerges as a period specially impressive.

Everything he brought to this mature period from his youth was New England—New England at its best. His father was a warm-tempered Scotch-Irish professor of economics and history at Williams College. His mother was a serene, thoughtful woman known to everyone for her graciousness. The half-dozen children—one girl—and these parents constituted what the youngest son once declared was "the most human family that ever was." Sometimes at the table—another brother has recorded—when the arguing promised to become riotous, the father slapped his fist down and cautioned: "Remember, this is a Christian family! Now go ahead!" He and his wife promoted freedom, but they also kept their children reminded that there was something in life of undeniable size and importance.

Bliss, Perry, older than his brothers but younger than his sister, lived with awareness in this world of bright horizons where human existence was treated as something very honorable. He played and studied and fished and hunted and observed the lives of birds and other wild creatures until he was a gawky boy ready for boarding school. Then boarding school—Greylock Institute, only a little more than out of sight of his father's house—was just as essentially New England as home had been. And Williams College was a continuation of this New England of open skies and invitations to meditate. From birth he had lived where it was taken for granted that things of the mind, of the spirit, must have first consideration.

He taught for a time with unusual success at Williams, the family college. Then for several years he taught at Princeton University, where he was likewise successful, and honored, and much remembered.

For ten years he was editor of the Atlantic (1899-1909). The Victorians of the nineteenth century had thinned out, and in America the young novelists and poets of the twentieth century had not yet found their voice. Yet in the one decade he attracted to the Atlantic men and women who gave a rich and diversified record of the literary, intellectual, and political life of the time in America, with some points of view from elsewhere in the world well presented.

His contributors included John Burroughs, Brooks Adams, Grover Cleveland, Henry James, Booker T. Washington, A. Lawrence Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, Gamaliel Bradford, Charles W. Eliot, Edmund Gosse, Edith Wharton, Sarah Orne Jewett, Lafcadio Hearn, William James, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Vaughn Moody, Mary Johnston, John Buchan, Alice Meynell, Woodrow Wilson, Paul Elmer More, Samuel McChord Crothers, Agnes Repplier, Havelock Ellis, Jack London, William Dean Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and on and on.

The editor himself contributed many interesting papers that in his books are still much read. And all the while he was trying to have the Atlantic speak openly in a controversial world—to the extent that at least once, according to his own account, he tendered his resignation, only to have it declined the next morning.

Yet it was in the period that followed his editorship, the period of teaching in the Harvard Yard—where he confessed feeling somewhat alien for a time—that his life reached its impressive culmination.

His presence at Harvard resulted from an unusually happy conjunction of circumstances. President Charles W. Eliot believed that Harvard's Department of English, notable as it was, was heavily weighted with a Germanic scholarship which not only placed great emphasis on courses in the philological, but often made matters of language dominant in courses supposedly devoted to literature. There was no one spreading comprehensively over the whole range of modern literature as Longfellow and Lowell had had the privilege of doing if they wished. The world was changing, and perhaps it was as well that no one was trying to do just what had been done at the earlier time. But there was need of someone, President Eliot felt, who could quicken undergraduates by giving them expansive views and vital glimpses of greatness in the field of English.

And here was Bliss Perry, living just up the street in Cambridge while he edited the Atlantic in Boston. He had had a turn at studying in Germany himself, while it was so much the thing to be done, but he seemed in no way to be out of balance. He was a

scholar in his own field, he had had excellent experience in college teaching, he had had much acquaintance as an editor with 'live' literature, and he had a natural enthusiasm for youth and life. President Eliot was sure that Bliss Perry could bring a certain toning-up to Harvard, and Bliss Perry seemed not too hard to convince.

He came to the regular appointment—after some earlier substitute lecturing in the Yard—in 1907 when he was in his forty-seventh year. In a year or two he was to give up all connection with the Atlantic and be wholly in the field of teaching.

His appearance in itself at this time was enough to suggest that probably once more President Eliot had been fortunate in noting the qualities in a man that might merge in making him an unusual teacher. For as Bliss Perry moved across the Yard toward his classroom he was very quietly a convincing figure. He was two inches over six feet—and he walked as if of course he customarily arrived somewhere. Although he never seemed to be trying much to recognize anyone, there was a great kindness in his face and somehow in the unrigid, inclined manner in which he moved. His firm and slightly extended chin and the intentness of his blue eyes gave him an interesting look of determined clairvoyance.

The files of Harvard catalogue reveal how diverse were the early courses that he offered. He dealt with the literature of the eighteenth century; with types of fiction, Continental as well as English—in a course in Comparative Literature; with political satire; with lyric poetry; with Carlyle; with Tennyson. In the end, though, he seemed to find his deepest satisfaction in the undergraduate course listed as English 41, and described in the catalogue as 'History of English Literature from the Elizabethan times to the present,' and in a graduate course in Emerson—the first Emerson course, he believed, in an American university.

Undergraduates have all sorts of reasons for taking the courses they elect. But one experience they have very much in common—just as a part of the pushing new life within them; they like to feel forward movement, the sweep of things, so that they can believe that life marches—whether or not the march brings them to easy final examinations. Men in Harvard College who were not concentrating in the field of English, as well as many who were, felt drawn to this man who was able to contribute the feel of life to whatever he touched. When he stood before them, tall and friendly and virile, as if he were very glad to be there, and—perhaps with his head tilted a little to one side—revealed to them through very clearly enunciated speech the large views in

literature and the inmost qualities of men of stature, even the laziest undergraduate among all the many who were not lazy felt the tingling of new life.

They listened. They passed the word along that here was a man with something important to say. More and more kept electing the course until as many as five or six hundred were appearing at the beginning of the year. Once when he went to a first meeting and found students everywhere and was greeted joyously, he said, "Gentlemen, this is a calamity!" And the students knew he was not saying anything meant to be discreditable to anybody. But according to his own account he decided to limit the course to a lecture hall that seated only three hundred.

He experienced a vast and very honorable repute, and like any other sensitive, intellectually honest human being—like William James, for instance—he was deeply concerned that the repute be deserved. This cherrful body of young life, two mornings every week, let him know that much was expected of him. Deep in the fastness of his own study he prepared the lectures as painstakingly as if they were to be delivered before the most exacting of audiences—as they were to be. For the young have their own sensitivities. They listened until their silence seemed absolute while he spoke on—let us say—Wordsworth and read from his poetry. Then often they broke into spontaneous applause at the end. Not every university teacher, however brilliant, finds his way in such degree to undergraduate sincerity.

Yet nothing in the satisfaction afforded by this course seemed ever to reduce his profound interest in Emerson. Before he was seventeen—he has mentioned the matter in his autobiographical *AND GLADLY TEACH*—he discovered Emerson and was "intoxicated." To at least one of his Cambridge neighbors the intoxication seemed steadily to become more complete throughout a long life. It may be that in the end his *EMERSON TODAY* will be his most prophetic book. Emerson was no dead transcendentalist, no sweetened medicine good only for adolescents. He was a skilled craftsman, a discerning biographer, a shrewd thinker on the times, even a kind of premonitory herald of the philosophic-scientific strugglers for light who were to appear in the twentieth century.

Historically, Emerson had emerged from his long Harvard eclipse. The university had forgotten his outspoken words—for instance, about how Harvard College "gagged and stifled" the prophets and poets—and, much through the efforts of Hugo Münsterberg, had built Emerson Hall. Bliss Perry could now speak about Emerson and feel sure that he would be heard.

His students quickly discovered how much there was of Emerson to know, and how little, how next to nothing, they had known—not only of Emerson, but of their own country as it had been when Emerson was young, when he was middle-aged, when he was elderly. They read Emerson's essays; his biographical studies; his poetry; his journals. And Bliss Perry took them out to Concord to learn more. They could see with their own eyes and with their best imaginations what the community had been like when Emerson was a part of it, what his neighbors had been like, and something of what he must have been like in the flesh, since here was his son Dr. Edward Emerson to greet them and contribute something of his own—the Dr. Edward Emerson who had devoted so many years to editing his father's work. Bliss Perry's knowledge and understanding of Emerson seemed so complete and so quintessential that one of his students declared, "He got it by osmosis, not out of books." At Concord many of them thought they were having some small part of such an experience themselves. In any event, they were coming to know Emerson.

They knew that Bliss Perry was a great teacher. But as in the case of any other great teacher, they found it next to impossible to agree on what made him so.

They read *AND GLADLY TEACH* when it appeared in 1935, and hoped that he had there revealed the secret. They found the book fascinating, but the secret did not stand revealed. They should not have expected to find it—not neatly packaged. All that the teacher puts into his teaching will seem to different persons to be of different proportionings. And often the best of teaching appears only in incidental observations, in asides casually uttered but never to be forgotten, in something that just crops out in the teacher's day-by-day work at his job. Least of all is it to be expected that the teacher himself will openly set down how the magic is achieved, for often enough he is quite unaware at the time that he is doing anything magical.

The revelation comes—in so far as it ever comes—through unanticipated overtones that later seem only evidences of the teacher's good sense; through the attitude always maintained by the teacher toward the taught; through what he does as supplementary to his teaching; through restorative concerns when he is entirely away from the world of the classroom.

The overtones made it easy enough to feel the first purpose of all Bliss Perry's teaching: he was an awakener. If he had put up in his classroom the lines from Thoreau's "Inspiration" that he enjoyed quoting,

I hearing get, who had but ears,
And sight, who had but eyes before;
I moments live, who lived but years,
And truth discern, who knew but learning's lore,

he would have had a perfect record of what he was bringing to pass in the lives of the students before him. "After I had listened to him for an hour," said one of them who himself was to become a teacher of great individuality, "I wanted to get over to the library and read every book in it."

His own aliveness had an extraordinary contagion. It was in his earnestness, as if the literature he discussed were a matter of life and death—as he knew it was. In Princeton the family had always remembered how he had paced back and forth, back and forth, his hands clasped behind his back, his face expressing profound intensity, when he had finished reading *TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES* and was trying to absorb the jolt of Hardy's final paragraph about the President of the Immortals and Tess. It was in his instinctive feeling for the emotional tone of the class, as when he spoke of the youthful Keats as "Johnny Keats," and left no one believing that he had done any violence to the emerging poet. It was even in the examinations he set for his courses. He wanted these young men to extend themselves. "If you were writing to an intelligent foreigner who knew English but happened to be ignorant of the literature produced in England between 1550 and 1700, what authors or works would you chiefly recommend to him, and what reasons would you give him for your selections?" In the answers to that question it would be possible to discern all sorts of alivenesses—or deadnesses—never to be revealed by a student's check of "True" or "False" on a mimeographed sheet of statements prepared by somebody else.

He would keep the bright flame burning. Very gently in the lobby of the bank he could touch the shoulder of the young author of a book just out and say, "It's a work of art." He could call up a candidate who had failed in his Ph.D. examination and say, "Don't take the matter too seriously. Plenty of good men have had the same experience." And to a young man called away on account of death he could suggest that he would be glad to help with money for the long trip, since he kept aside a modest fund for students who faced emergencies.

His own writing was of the kind to contribute to good teaching—not anything ground out merely to enable him to say that he had "produced." He tried some fiction—early. He devoted an entire volume to Whitman when it was not yet in style to say much of

anything about Whitman—especially to his credit. He published a volume entitled *A STUDY OF PROSE FICTION* that was read widely. He wrote on *THE AMATEUR SPIRIT AND THE AMERICAN MIND*. He published two biographical volumes; a volume of essays and addresses called *THE PRAISE OF FOLLY*; one on fishing called *POOLS AND RIPPLES*; *EMERSON TODAY*; *AND GLADLY TEACH*—and much besides. By no stretch of the imagination could his writing be looked upon as the kind that dulls the human interests of the teacher.

It was through golf and fishing that he kept himself well renewed. Once when he was sixty-two or sixty-three he decided to learn to drive a car. But he was altogether lacking in the mechanical sense. Painfully he tried to visualize the workings of a gasoline engine; studiously he made drawings of the old-style H gearshift. And he ventured on the road. When, though, he had brought terror to enough animal life, had swept through enough forbidden areas, and finished off by crashing across an open manhole that had a sawhorse over it and heard much shouting from the rear, he decided to have someone else do the driving.

Always, though, he could fish. But where? Well, wherever there was fishing—in Vermont, in New Hampshire, in Maine, in Canada, in Ireland. Some of his friends declared that he did not so much as require fish in order to have a good time. But they exaggerated. He did require the excitement of making catches. His great humanitarian reverence for life seemed never to be working when he fished. Yet his friends were not altogether wrong. In the solitude of the open, he was so completely at home that he could forget anything. Once while he and a friend sat in a rowboat in the quiet of the evening on a Vermont lake and fished for horned pout, he suddenly remembered that he was supposed to be lecturing in a neighboring church. He somehow got to the lecture—as he always did. But fishing was as restful as that.

Thus he lived actively, and now and then said something or did something which revealed that was a teacher by nature. Could anyone do anything more permanently satisfying than teaching? Well, he doubted it. And was there a better place for teaching than at Harvard? Well, he doubted that, too, though he always recalled with great pleasure his quiet, immense years at Princeton. On Commencement Day in 1925, when he was in his sixty-fifth year, he stood in the shadow of Sever Hall and with eloquent voice and youthful face told the assembled alumni that the Harvard that had honored him with a degree in the morning was a teacher's paradise.

In this "paradise" he taught on until he was in his seventieth year. Then one day—it comes to teachers—he had to meet his last class. He went through the hour. His students were even more appreciative than they were ordinarily. He told them that he did not like good-byes. And they agreed. His son had very unobtrusively slipped into a corner of the hall. "How about a little golf this afternoon?" he asked at the end of the hour. Bliss Perry thought nine holes would be just right. And on a course that he had never played, he came in with the low score, 42-46. That was how he was still feeling about some matters.

For nearly a quarter of a century after that last day of teaching, and for almost two decades after he had written the last chapter in his last book—AND GLADLY TEACH—he lived ahead with interest. The man who had brought him to Harvard regretted at ninety that no one had ever made a thorough study of the total experience of growing old, especially no one who was having the experience himself. Bliss Perry would have been the perfect man to make such a study—had he chosen to do so. For he continued to be mentally very active, he was aware of what was happening to him, and he saw—sometimes with sadness, sometimes with humor—what was taking place in the world in which an old man was obliged to live. Best of all, he was unshrinking in his honesty in considering the entire situation.

When he was eighty, one day at the end of a fishing trip he said to his son as they made their way out of the depths of northern Maine, "No more fishing for me, Boy. Legs getting a little tired." And the matter was settled.

He moved into the little-considered world beyond what is called ripe old age. Most younger persons shy away from any thought of it, for it is a world of departures, and gives an impression of life's impermanence. But the man who is living in it cannot shy away from it, and Bliss Perry did not so much as try. It was one of the facts that a man solidly grounded in New England might not be expected to say much about; but occasionally he did let enough slip out to reveal that he knew where he traveled. He gave up going to the Tavern Club, where he had once been president, and when urged to go again he spoke with the brevity of full consideration: "No. Too many ghosts."

But if he found it a world of departures, he found it also a world of additions. Living beyond ripe old age provides one with a kind of magic advantage over younger contemporaries, and Bliss Perry enjoyed this advantage—placed pleasantly in his keeping by time—in more than ordinary degree. He could smile a kindly

smile when he heard men and women talking about doing research on—let us say—Woodrow Wilson. For he had taught at Princeton with Woodrow Wilson when they both were young. He had lived while Abraham Lincoln was living. Until he was past twenty, Emerson still lived. He lived through the mature years of Whitman and Browning and Tennyson and Christina Rossetti and Ibsen and Tolstoy. He saw the rise of Hardy. He was himself born only three years after Conrad, and watched with excitement for every new Conrad story. In all, he had come to possess a vast fund of cherished knowledge that his juniors had to hunt for, and that he was happy to contribute when they sought him out.

What he was thinking about, what he believed, usually had to be extracted from him bit by bit. He had once written a short story called "Jepson's Third Adjective" which his son always liked. Jepson was an inquisitive college student who went right on asking questions after he was out of college and was a busy physician. He was looking for three adjectives that would sum up life—for just what was life like? He found life "droll"; and much later, "pitiful"; and then, after he had seen a boy plunge into the water ahead of a ferryboat to save his dog, and a workingman had in a flash saved both the boy and the dog, he thought he had the third. Life was "droll," and "pitiful," and—"divine." When Bliss Perry was a very old man, his son—wishing much to know—asked, "Dad, is that your own philosophy?" Very briefly, almost impatiently, he replied, "Well, I wrote the story, didn't I?"

On those increasingly rare occasions when he appeared in Harvard Square, he moved along as if he were the least bit older than he once was. But when he met someone out of the past his face was instantly bright and boyish, and he was again the alert middle-aged teacher.

When he was ninety and obliged to be without the wife who for sixty years had lived so devotedly in charge of his household, he wrote from Milton in reply to one of his students who had sent him a birthday letter: "I am in fairly good shape except for 'wobbly' knees which restrict my walking to very short and level distances. My daughter, who lives with me here, drives me around the Blue Hills region on pleasant days, and luckily I can read, eat, and sleep all I desire. Not a very heroic existence! . . . I do hope that everything is going well with you personally, and that your birthdays, as they come along, will be as happy as mine." Constantly such letters were going out to former students who had had to tell him how much he was in their thought—and since typewriters were to him in the bothersome class of automobile mechanisms, the letters were in his own hand.

He had a sharp eye on the human situation, too, and sometimes made comments. When he was ninety-one he wrote a two-sentence letter to one of the Boston newspapers: "Will you allow a man who has read your Mail Bag letters for many years to risk a single generalization? Very few men and no women write well when they are angry."

And always he could settle back and enjoy his pipe and his reading. He tried the new books, he reread the good ones that would always be new. When he was well past ninety he read from two hundred to four hundred pages a day. He could sit and reflect, too, on this or that detail of his long life, especially on the truly humorous that he had encountered and saved up. He would sit comfortably and contemplate things amusing and satisfying until the deep wrinkles of enjoyment completely surrounded his eyes.

He heard men exalting the excellencies or the necessity of some new despair—they thought it was new—and he was not too much disturbed. For he had more evidence than they had. Why did they not try living a little with the clearer-minded—with the greatest poets, the greatest novelists, the greatest dramatists, the greatest satirists, the greatest essayists? In their presence, if a man had a little New England granite in his soul to hold the sunlight, might there not be less necessity for despair—or no necessity at all? So he left the despair to others and went on enjoying the bright Indian summer that belongs by right to the man who has helped generations of the young to have glimpses of things as true as anything they may reasonably hope to find.

ALICE D. SNYDER

In June 1961 Vassar College will celebrate her one hundreth birthday. Founded in 1861, she graduated her first class in 1867. Just ten years later, in 1877, two Bliss cousins graduated, Adella Bliss who was to become identified with Smith College as a professor of music and Grace Bliss whose daughter, Alice, was to become a professor of English at Vassar. After her graduation, Grace Bliss taught mathematics in the New Haven High School until her marriage to the Reverend Peter Miles Snyder in 1880.

Alice Snyder was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1887. With her two brothers she grew up there and in Burlington, Vt. and Rockford, Ill., where she prepared for college and taught for a year after the graduation.

As an undergraduate at Vassar Alice Snyder made such a record that on graduating in 1909 she was offered fellowships in Mathematics and in English. Declining both, she taught for a year and then did graduate work and took her doctor's degree at the University of Michigan. Called back to Vassar, she progressed rapidly from instructor to professor and Chairman of the English Department.

In her research she specialized on Coleridge, and toward the end of her life was considered the leading Coleridge scholar in this country. According to reports from several of her students her success in teaching, which was remarkable, consisted in her brilliant but kindly use of the Socratic method in the classroom. The Alice D. Snyder Fund has been established at Vassar in her honor.

A colleague wrote of Alice Snyder, 'It was a great pleasure to have her as a strong teacher in the English Department—and an even greater pleasure to work under her as Chairman. We shall never have her equal for sound thinking and really social spirit.'

That Alice did not live in an ivory tower is revealed by her interest and activities in civic affairs. She is remembered by relatives and friends as combining to a rare degree an incisiveness of mind and keenness of wit with a warmth of personality and concern for others.

XXVI

FRANKLYN BLISS SNYDER

From an article by Rita Fitzpatrick which appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times of Sunday, June 2, 1957.

NU's Dr. Snyder Now Midwest's 'Most Retired Gentleman'

Old soldiers may fade away but old university presidents seem more brilliant with the years.

Certainly, Franklyn Bliss Snyder, president emeritus of Northwestern University for the last decade, has acquired at seventy-two a glow that spotlights him as one of the most sparkling personalities among the great "retired" men of this country.

"To 'retire' should imply the modern meaning of the term", the craggy-featured, soft-spoken educator commented Saturday.

"At that time a man should get new treads under him to finish the last lap of his journey in style."

"Style" is a word identifiable with Dr. Snyder. He has a stylish mode of speech that is a cross between that of a classic scholar and a humorous commentator.

Young looking for his years with a receding line of silver-fox hair, he has a flair for wearing clothes of the "country gentleman" type that might be the envy of a character actor.

His writings have a style that take them out of the textbook category into the realm of fine literature. His lectures are distinguished enough to win national recognition and foundation awards.

He has been labeled "the finest biographer of Robert Burns," "the civilian admiral" and "the great administrator."

It was in the role of "the great ex-administrator" that Dr. Snyder was sought out by a reporter Saturday.

What does a man who has dedicated 40 years of his active life to one university, 10 of it as its head, think about in retirement?

What does a man who presided over one of the city's great hospitals for six years do in his leisure time?

Stepping down in 1949 as president of Northwestern University, Dr. Snyder retired again in the spring of 1956 as president of the board of managers of Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Snyder is going about this business of retirement with a zest and aplomb. —He is taking "time out" to read, write and say the provocative things he has always wanted to.

In a sense this is nothing new to him, only an elaboration of his former mode of life. He has always been outspoken, especially about education and political and social thought.

"I am doing some writing," he admitted. "I have some ideas about education and America I would like to see in print. I am also reading and rereading a bit, sometimes six or eight hours a day, stories by Mark Twain, novels by Dickens, Paul Horgan's GREAT RIVER and the like. I'm having a feast."

He is also doing some thinking on a wide variety of subjects. Sample tidbits:

On postwar students: "They are a much more serious lot than before the war. It is due to the awful things our scientists have done. Youngsters realize that science may end it all in the near future."

On the trend toward scientific education: "It must be balanced with education in the humanities. Even corporations don't want slide rules for employes."

On scholarships: "The situation in our schools should be such that any young man or woman could get the education he or she wants, needs or can absorb."

On the modern co-ed: "Co-ed have sagged since I married one in 1909."

On higher education for women: "Intelligent men like intelligent women."

On beauty vs. brains: "I won't be quoted. I plead the Fifth Amendment."

On the Fifth Amendment: "Too many rascals are using it nowadays, and we have too many rascals."

On taxes: "I do not wish to be taxed so that my grandchildren need not work for a living or pay their doctor bills."

On television: "Fine in its place, but that is not my house."

On poet Robert Burns, his favorite topic: "Contrary to opinion, he was habitually sober."

On author Carl Sandburg: "He is American virility and versatility, a fine but forgetful man. He hasn't returned the books he borrowed from me."

On hunting: "Never did any. I like living things."

On golf: "A splendid game if your score is not arthritic."

On gardening: "I like to watch the grass grow but I like to see people walking on it at garden parties better."

On himself: "I just keep learning."

Dr. Snyder's "learning" includes numerous degrees. Born in Middletown, Connecticut, the son of a Congregational minister, he earned a bachelor's degree at Beloit College on a part-time scholarship in 1905.

He received a master's degree from Harvard in 1907, and a

doctorate of philosophy in 1909. He "read" at Oxford. Since then, his honorary degrees have been multiple.

He went to Northwestern as a teacher of English in 1909, became a full professor in 1918, dean of the graduate school in 1934, dean of faculties in 1937 when the office was created, and president in 1939.

Dr. Snyder became "the finest biographer of Robert Burns" in 1932 when his internationally recognized work was published, and "the civilian admiral" during the war years when Northwestern trained some 50,000 Navy personnel.

He has now left behind him the roles of teacher, professor, dean, lecturer, adviser, author and administrator. He has acquired a new tag. Dr. Snyder is "the midwest's most retired gentleman."

From a Northwestern University Alumni Publication in 1958

"The honors Dr. Snyder received included election to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Among his best known publications are his LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS, and ROBERT BURNS—HIS PERSONALITY, HIS REPUTATION AND HIS ART, both acclaimed internationally as outstanding works on Scotland's famous poet. He was also the author or editor of several standard texts in literature, including A BOOK OF ENGLISH LITERATURE (with R.G. Martin) and A BOOK OF AMERICAN LITERATURE (with E.D. Snyder). He was a frequent contributor to literary journals and magazines.

"A scholarly and forceful speaker, with a sparkling personality, his talents were always in great demand. For example, in June 1948 he delivered commencement addresses at three different midwestern colleges. And the following year Dr. Snyder was awarded a gold medal and prize by the Freedoms Foundation, Inc. for his commencement address to the 1949 graduating class at Northwestern. In that speech he warned against the encroachment of government on personal freedoms and urged the graduates to make their voices heard in opposition to bureaucratic planning."

[A member of the board of visitors of the United States Naval Academy during World War II, Dr. Snyder was its president in 1941 and 1945. He served on a special board in 1944 on the education of naval officers and in 1949 received the Navy's Civilian Distinguished Service Award.]

"During the difficult years of World War II when Northwestern became a center for Naval training, Dr. Snyder was known as the

"civilian admiral". A bronze placque was presented to him on Nov. 15, 1947, by Rear Admiral James Cary Jones in recognition of the University's "effective cooperation in training Naval personnel."

In the margin at the end of this clipping a former student of Dr. Snyder has added in pencil another tribute which would have pleased him greatly, "A really gifted teacher—the best I ever had."

XXVII

BARTLETT FAMILY

Reminiscences written in response to a request
from the family of May Brown Bartlett, wife of
Harry, by his "niece" E. B. D. 1952

Harry Pomery Bartlett was born on July 4, about 1860. I have no record of his birthplace. His father was "P. Bartlett Jr." According to the recollections of Uncle Bliss Perry, the Bartlett family "came from one of the western Massachusetts hill towns", probably "Cummington, not very far from Ashfield." His mother was "L. A. Ingraham" of North Adams, Massachusetts. I remember being told that she was a "double-cousin" of my Grandfather Bliss—and our Bliss Family Genealogy makes this look very probable.

In 1806 Ephraim Bliss, Jr. of Savoy, Mass., married Olive Ingraham. His sister, Hannah Bliss married an Asa Ingraham. If Asa and Olive were brother and sister, as I believe they were, then the children of these two couples were cousins through both parents, or "double" cousins.

Surely there must have been some special relationship between these two and my Grandfather and Grandmother Bliss, whom they accompanied on their wedding journey! On the register of the Catskill Mountain House (near Mohonk, New York), under the date June 14, 1854, my grandparents' wedding day, appeared the following entry: "F. R. Bliss and Lady, New Haven ... Miss L. A. Ingraham, North Adams ... P. Bartlett Jr., New York City." The handwriting was that of Mr. Bartlett, my grandmother wrote me when she revisited the hotel on June 14, 1894. It seems probable that "L. A. Ingraham" and "P. Bartlett Jr." were already engaged in that June of 1854 and were married within the next few years. Mr. Bartlett is remembered by a lifelong friend of the family as a "successful business man in New York." He made a home for his family in South Orange, New Jersey, where Harry and his younger brother, Warren S., spent their boyhood. Uncle Harry spoke very frequently of South Orange and occasionally of North Adams, where I presume he visited his mother's family and where, I believe, his parents were buried.

From the tales we used to hear of the South Orange days I know they were lively ones, full of boyish fun and pranks and of

rivalry between the two brothers and their respective groups of friends. Very likely the mischief reached its peak when my father was visiting there, as I think he often did. The Bartlett boys were more like brothers than cousins to my father, who was just a few years older and had the companionship of sisters only in his own home. Throughout their lives father enjoyed frequent and good times with each of them and continued to be very close to them. Unfortunately, the only story from those years in South Orange is not about the boys but about their father. Uncle Bliss Perry's reply to my questions about their youth brought this response: 'I can't help you much about the Bartlett family. I first saw them in New Haven in my boyhood. Charles had visited them in South Orange and showed me the mosquito scars still on his legs. I can't recall ever seeing Mr. Bartlett. I remember the boys telling me about his trying to catch a burglar in their South Orange house. He jumped out of bed and ran downstairs in his night-shirt, carrying a candle in one hand and a revolver in the other. Then his bare feet got stuck on two big sheets of sticky fly-paper on the kitchen floor. Exit the happy burglar.' Toward the end of his life I believe Mr. Bartlett's mind failed completely. He lived through a long period of mental illness in the South Orange home and died there.

It was probably some time during the late 1870s, or early 1880s, and probably soon after the death of her husband, that Mrs. Bartlett moved her family to New Haven and made her home on West Chapel Street, a few doors away from her cousins, my Bliss grandparents. I think she came here to be near the Bliss family and also near her sons who were planning to go to Yale. During the next few years the Bartlett boys were heartily welcomed by the three Bliss girls and introduced to all their friends. Two of these friends remember Mrs. Bartlett today, as an invalid, and 'a tiny little woman', very frail, but much loved by all—as was Harry." Warren graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale some time in the 1880s, but serious eye trouble made it impossible for Harry to go to college as he had planned. No doubt friends who met them both at this time felt great sympathy for Harry in his trouble and disappointment. It was a disappointment which I think he never got over that he had not been able to share in the college life and friendships which his brother and cousin enjoyed so thoroughly. Things which I used to hear him say in later years made me feel he had always felt 'left out', especially at the time of reunions. Perhaps because he could not go to college, or perhaps to seek medical advice in regard to his

eyes, or perhaps to accompany some friend or relative, Harry made at least one trip to Europe during the 1880s. I regret that I cannot recall any of the many references to the days in Europe which I used to hear, or which I read, some years ago, in old family letters. Harry was in Europe at the same time as various cousins and met them here and there, and I believe he spent considerable time in Switzerland and in Paris. Also I believe he must have been there in December 1887 when my parents were married. I can find no mention of him in the newspaper clipping describing my parents' wedding at which his brother, Warren, was one of the ushers. I am sure Harry also would have been in the wedding party, had he been available. Both Bartlett boys were ushers at the New Haven weddings of their cousins, Annie Bliss to Bliss Perry in 1888, and Helen Bliss to John Gray in 1894. Both were "of New Haven" according to the clippings of 1888, but Warren was "of New York" in 1894. So it must have been during this interval that he entered the profession of law and moved to New York City. Harry was mentioned as "of New Haven" on both occasions, so I am guessing that he was still living at home with his mother in 1894. At some time during these years he developed a second handicap, trouble with one or both knees. His third handicap was his deafness which grew gradually but steadily worse with the years. I think it was partly because of these handicaps that my parents persuaded him to make his home with them after his mother died. This must have been about 1895 because I can remember that far back but cannot remember a time when Uncle Harry wasn't one of us.

Our home at that time was in Ansonia, Connecticut, one of the small manufacturing towns of the Naugatuck River valley, and was on a hill overlooking the factories and the main street. We lived with our mother's mother, Grandmother Cowles, in the spacious frame house which she had inherited from her parents. Uncle Harry was given a big south-west corner room and bath on the top floor, with a small balcony which overlooked the town and the river. To this apartment he brought his own desk and other furniture, his pictures and his books. It was a place entirely his own where he could always take refuge when he wished to be undisturbed, and there he did all of his letter writing and much of his reading. When he came to Ansonia to live he took a position with the insurance firm of E.S. Gordy, a close friend of my father. He continued to work with Mr. Gordy until 1918 when loss of eyesight made it necessary for him to retire.

As far back as I can remember, Uncle Harry was an important

member of our immediate family. So was his brother, Warren, who joined us at all important family gatherings and over many holidays, always for Thanksgiving and Christmas and the Fourth of July, Uncle Harry's birthday. In my very earliest memories Uncle Warren stands out even more clearly than Uncle Harry, probably because he came and went while Uncle Harry was always with us. I well remember the exciting moment of Uncle Warren's arrival, for which I would be well prepared with my blocks at hand. For my father took mischievous delight in reminding me that one of the favorite pastimes of this sophisticated bachelor uncle from the big city was to sit down with his little 'niece' and play blocks! Uncle Warren always rose nobly to the occasion and won in those very early days the special place in my affections which he always held. Uncle Harry, of course, had a very special place of his own which he always held, for to me he seemed almost like a second father, and I loved him accordingly. In fact he was with us more constantly than my father who had to make many business trips when I was a child. When my father was away, there was always Uncle Harry to step into his shoes, to carve at the table, to help me with my school work, to escort me home from a party, to lock up the house at night, to help us all in any number of little ways. And when my father was at home I could note little difference in their activities from day to day. Uncle Harry would come down to breakfast a little later than my father and seem less hurried. But like my father, he would start off promptly after breakfast and walk down town 'to work.' At noon both of them would walk home to lunch, then return together to their respective offices, and reappear just in time for dinner. In the evenings Uncle Harry would be one of the family group, reading, playing billiards in our billiard-room, or a game of whist.

During the almost quarter century that Uncle Harry lived in our home he endeared himself to a wide circle of friends and visiting relatives, of which we had an unusually large number. To all our cousins, whether related to him or not, he was as much 'Uncle Harry' as he was to my sister and me; and 'Uncle Harry' he became to most of our playmates also. He was a good listener and took a flattering interest in our affairs, encouraging any departure from the straight and narrow path to which our parents would confine us, offering prizes for poor marks on our school report cards, especially in deportment, and later offering a prize for the first one of us to become engaged. All our friends loved him! My parents' friends always included him in their invitations as they did my grandmother; so he was often her willing escort,

usually to some small gathering of neighbors and close friends. Social life in Ansonia was simple, informal and friendly. People made their own fun. My father and Uncle Harry played cards well and also enjoyed playing billiard with men friends. Often they would drop in at the 'Manufacturers' Club' (a small eating club where several men used to lunch when their families were out of town) for a game of billiards and a discussion of the news of the day. Both were keenly interested in public affairs and were firmly Republican in politics. Through the years they carried on several long contests at billiards and also at cards. I remember one 'Bridge Club' of four men to which both my father and Uncle Harry belonged for several years. Scores were kept for the entire year, at the end of which the losers treated the winners to a sumptuous dinner in New York City. For such sophisticated pleasures as dining and theatre people usually went to New York, for New Haven, though less than sixteen miles away, could be reached only by train or horse-drawn carriage until the advent of trolley-cars and automobiles. The club I remember best was the 'New Year's Club', a small club of very close friends to which my parents and my grandmother and Uncle Harry all belonged. For many years this group spent every New Year's Eve together in New York, dining at Sherry's or Delmonico's, attending the theatre together, welcoming in the New Year at a gay midnight supper, and remaining through New Year's Day.

Summers our family would spend away from hot Ansonia. Once we tried the country which Uncle Harry intensely disliked and used to recall with a shudder. He had found the place lonely and the insect noises of late summer very mournful. Usually we went to Woodmont on Long Island Sound, a small attractive cottage community near New Haven and within easy commuting distance of Ansonia, by train through Tyler City and Orange. When my grandmother built a cottage there, close to the shore, Uncle Harry's room was planned especially for him. Again at the top of the house, it was a large, cheerful, airy room with a balcony looking right out over the water. He particularly enjoyed this room and took great pride in telling everyone it was the finest in all the house. The men used to play a good deal of ball on the front lawn, whenever they could gather enough players for a game. But I think Uncle Harry enjoyed the swimming even more. He was a unique figure on the beach as he wore a hat, wrapped his shoulders in a big bath towel, and wore his thick-lensed eyeglasses into the water. He could scarcely see without them. He was a good swimmer and after a good sunning on the rocks he would

swim straight out toward the horizon, despite the repeated protests of the women of the household. The great day of the summer, of course, was the Fourth of July, when we would always have a big family party to celebrate Uncle Harry's birthday. Then there would surely be enough for the game of ball before the swimming began. The birthday feast would follow in the early afternoon, and evening fireworks wind up the celebration. One such celebration became especially memorable. When an even larger audience than usual was gathered on the front porch of the cottage, a "mine" turned over and shot one of its fiery balls into the whole supply of fireworks which was lying on the wooden steps. The result was spectacular. Fireworks exploded in all directions, and so did the spectators! The two figures I remember as standing by were my father who grabbed the garden hose and seemed to jump into the middle of the fireworks and his mother who paced the porch begging him to be careful. Happily, because of his quick action, there were no casualties except a couple of burned steps. Uncle Harry seemed happiest at Woodmont. He liked warm weather and sunshine and especially enjoyed the water, content to watch it by the hour. To him it was always changing, always beautiful. He could not understand why we liked to go up to the mountains where there was "nothing to see."

In 1906 the whole family went to Europe for the summer. There were seven of us, my grandmother and her sister, Uncle Harry, my parents, my sister and I. We sailed from Montreal on a Canadian steamer which took the northern route, around the north coast of Ireland, to Liverpool. Most of our time we spent in London, Paris, Switzerland. I think Uncle Harry spent some of his time re-visiting places where he had gone on his previous trip, but he was with us a good deal. I shall never forget the thrill of going out to dine with him at one of the famous Paris restaurants—he made me feel completely grown up! This was one of the few trips that Uncle Harry ever made with us, although he once accompanied my parents on a trip into the Maine woods, and he was with us one summer in Norfolk, Conn. When we acquired an automobile, a few years after the summer in Europe, we began taking short trips each summer and usually headed for northern New England to enjoy the mountains and visit with various Bliss relatives. I am sure Uncle Harry was often invited to come along. As he did not enjoy mountains and seemed to feel trapped in a car full of people, he preferred to stay at the cottage near the water. The only auto trip he ever made with us was one my father planned for his special benefit, out to the end of Cape Cod.

As I look back through those early years, both Bartlett uncles stand out about as clearly as my parents. In contrast to my father, Uncle Harry was a very quiet and gentle member of the household. He was also a most kindly, considerate, obliging and helpful member of the family, generous and affectionate, and interested in us all. He took equal pleasure in treating the young or teasing, but was never unkind, just full of fun. When he used to joke about his "hen-pecked" married friends they would retort that he was the most hen-pecked man in town, with both my mother and grandmother to tell him what he should and should not do. At times he must have been a bit exasperated, but when his patience was worn thin his sense of humor would come to his rescue. I think that having a family to care for him, and to be concerned about him, made up for the irritation caused by unasked advice. I can remember hearing him "sputter" on frequent occasions. I have seen him genuinely displeased, perhaps really angry. But I do not remember ever hearing him speak crossly to anyone. His own sensitiveness made him thoughtful of the feelings of others.

Uncle Harry was usually at home, but would occasionally go to see his brother in New York or one of his own good friends. Foremost among these were Dr. Elbridge Pierce of Meriden (a friend of all the Blisses also), and a Dr. Blake whom I cannot place. Uncle Warren led a busy life in New York as a partner in the law firm of "Speer and Bartlett", and he seemed to have plenty of good times socially. He was a great reader and came to develop a special interest in archeology. He took great interest in both art and music, attending theatre and opera quite regularly. He belonged to an opera club and would often entertain my mother and me at lunch and matinee performance. Very often when my father was passing through the city he and Uncle Warren would meet and dine together. On holidays we continued to have him with us. We were very proud of this New York uncle who carried an air of elegance to his country cousins. Though conservative in his tastes, he was always conspicuously well dressed and meticulous about his appearance. He was tall, rather handsome, and quite distinguished in looks and manner. The two brothers did not look much alike. Uncle Harry was of dark complexion, of only medium height and quite thin. Although he enjoyed his food and was a very hearty eater he never put on an ounce of fat. He, too, was conservative and dressed appropriately but seemed to think less about his appearance. Poor eyesight made it necessary for him to wear glasses with very thick lenses, and deafness made it necessary for him to wear a hearing aid. But he bore his

handicaps with fortitude. Knees which were sometimes troublesome did not keep him from walking downtown and back twice a day, exercising regularly in his room in the winters, playing ball or swimming in the summers. Despite his poor vision he became an omnivorous reader. Despite his deafness he would sometimes play the piano or our "Aeolion Orchestrelle." Nevertheless these handicaps were definitely limiting his life. For he felt he had no right to ask anyone to marry him and share them with him.

In 1916 we left our Ansonia home and moved into New Haven. We lived in different rented houses until my parents built a home of their own. There was always a good, large room for Uncle Harry on an upper floor, and I'm sure he appreciated the greater privacy which such an arrangement made possible. But I think the moving made him uneasy. He missed the big, old room which had been his own for all those years in Ansonia, and he never seemed to feel quite at home with us here. As his deafness had grown steadily worse he had become increasingly sensitive and had withdrawn more and more from family and friends. Being in a group where he lost much of the conversation he found harder than being off by himself. In winter he would disappear right after dinner and spend whole evenings in his room. In summer he would go off to a dark corner of the porch and sit by himself. After we moved to New Haven we noticed how much he was withdrawing from the intimate family circle, and we became quite troubled. Suddenly, out of the blue, came the electrifying news — he was engaged to be married!

When Uncle Harry told us he was to be married he did not need to tell us to whom. He and Aunt May had been devoted friends for many years. I think they had been writing to each other quite regularly all that time. I know they exchanged Christmas and birthday gifts, for Uncle Harry used to show the gifts he received, and sometimes those he was sending, with a strange mixture of pride and shyness. He knew he was bound to encounter some teasing from my father and grandmother, although he could count on my mother's sympathetic and understanding interest. When he told us he was engaged, we knew it was to May Brown of Columbus, Ohio, the daughter of old family friends already connected by marriage with the Blisses.

Aunt May and Uncle Harry were married on May 29, 1918 at the home of Aunt May's sister, Mrs. Hoover, in Medford, Mass., and went to Atlantic City on their wedding trip. That summer they spent at a cottage near us at Woodmont. We had never seen a happier bride and groom. But they had only a few completely happy

weeks together before a shattering blow fell upon them. Due to the slipping of the retina in what had always been Uncle Harry's "good" eye, he suffered almost total loss of vision. For weeks he was kept in bed in the hope that some sight would be left him. Aunt May won our deepest admiration by the way she met this blow and devoted herself completely to Uncle Harry and his care. We gave thanks that they were married before this happened for we felt that otherwise Uncle Harry would not have married. Now at least he had the woman he had always loved to devote herself to him, and that is exactly what Aunt May always did. Uncle Warren came up from New York frequently that first summer, to do all he could for them, and from then on he and Aunt May were devoted to one another. At the end of that summer of 1918 Aunt May and Uncle Harry moved into the house they had bought on East Rock Road in New Haven.

Here Aunt May made a most comfortable, attractive and happy home for Uncle Harry and also for Uncle Warren. One big, sunny bedroom was called "Warren's room" and was always ready for him. He came to occupy it with increasing frequency, coming for an occasional week-end as well as the holidays which he had formerly spent under our roof. It seemed to be a real home to him, the first he had had since he lived with his own mother in the 1880s. Aunt May's love for them both brought the brothers closer together than they had ever been. They drew still closer together when she had a critical illness and operation during her first or second winter in New Haven. From then on Aunt May was more or less of an invalid and saved all her strength for Uncle Harry. She was eyes and ears for him, carrying on all business correspondence, and reading to him many hours each day. Occasionally they would drive downtown together to do errands or outside of the city for recreation. They did not own a car but employed the same driver for many years and found him exceedingly kind and helpful. Almost every day they would take a short walk, and when the weather was suitable they would also sit out in their pleasant backyard. Aunt May took great interest in this yard and added many shrubs and beds of flowers. It was here she entertained all of our family on Uncle Harry's birthdays for the first few years. She also was hostess at one or more of our big family gatherings at Thanksgiving. All three Bartletts took great delight in entertaining us in their own home and in welcoming the many old friends who came there to see them.

Each summer Uncle Harry and Aunt May would go away for a change. Sometimes they visited Atlantic City; once or twice they

went to Pittsfield, Mass., where they drove around to see some of the places where Uncle Harry had visited as a boy. Often they went to Woodmont where they usually had the same comfortable cottage near the water. They would also make occasional trips in the winter. They went to Columbus to visit with Aunt May's family there and I think often to Boston as long as Mrs. Hoover (Aunt May's sister) lived. Between times they had brief visits from other members of Aunt May's family. These visits and the frequent calls from all the Bliss family—including grandchildren as they came along—made up the Bartlett's social life. Aunt May's frail health in addition to Uncle Harry's poor eyesight and hearing had soon caused them to drop out of family gatherings as well as give up any real entertaining. Most of the time they stayed quietly at home by themselves. But always we found a warm welcome and a real interest in each of us which seemed to grow as our family grew.

In the winter of 1925, when things were going smoothly with Uncle Harry and Aunt May, Uncle Warren made a Mediterranean trip with my father and sister and a friend of hers. All four were especially congenial companions and enjoyed a delightful time together until Uncle Warren was called back to New York by the death of his law partner, Mr. Speer. This was an unhappy and difficult time for Uncle Warren who lost one or two other very good friends just then. I believe his New Haven visits meant more to him than ever. He was growing deaf during these years and was worried that he might become as deaf as his brother. But I remember how carefully he kept this from Uncle Harry lest Uncle Harry share his worry. He was thinking always what he could do to make life easier for the other two. In 1927 Uncle Warren suddenly became ill with a respiratory infection, and pneumonia developed. He died on March 24th in New York where Uncle Harry and Aunt May had gone to be with him. They brought him up to their home for a funeral service and buried him in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven. The loss of this younger, much beloved brother on whom they had come to rely in so many different ways was a shock from which they never recovered.

From the time they lost Uncle Warren life seemed to close in for Uncle Harry and Aunt May. They followed much the same pattern from day to day but their burdens grew heavier. Uncle Harry's deafness was increasing and he needed more and more help to get around. They were both deeply concerned about my father who was also losing sight and hearing. Their drives grew fewer and their walks shorter. But we did not realize how great

a change was taking place. One day, during the summer of 1937, I went to see them at Woodmont, in the cottage where they were now spending all their summers, and I had a particularly happy and satisfactory little visit with Uncle Harry. A day or two later a curtain descended to shut him away from us. The deafness and blindness had been gradually closing him in so that he was losing touch with the world around him. Now he was beyond the reach of even Aunt May. Her utter devotion to him during that last year was beyond description. Except for a brief period, when he was in the New Haven Hospital, she cared for him, with the help of nurses, in his own home. There he lived out the remainder of his life, and he died on September 4, 1938.

For twenty years Aunt May had devoted herself wholly to Uncle Harry. Now she was alone, she knew life would be unbearably sad for her in the home they had shared. Had Uncle Warren been the survivor I believe she would have kept her home as a place for him to visit when he could and perhaps to come to when he retired. Now we were all she had left in New Haven. Though we loved her dearly she knew none of us could spend a great deal of time with her. She decided it was best for her to go back to her own family in Columbus, and we had to agree that for her own sake this was the right decision. But we missed her very much. She had made a great contribution to our family life. We loved her for her own sake, and we were most deeply grateful to her for the happiness she had brought into the lives of our beloved Bartlett 'uncles.'

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